

FINALISED DRAFT

LANGUAGE OF 67 PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO THE MOTOR VEHICLES ACT, 1988

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**FORMAT OF STAKEHOLDER COMMENTS ON THE PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO THE
MOTOR VEHICLES ACT, 1988(“MV ACT”)**

NAME OF STAKEHOLDER:

DATE:

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
Sr. No.	SECTION NUMBER OF THE MV ACT	COMMENT/ SUGGESTION	RATIONALE FOR COMMENT/ SUGGESTION (THIS SHALL INCLUDE THE RATIONALE OR JUSTIFICATION FOR COMMENT/ SUGGESTION IN COLUMN No. 3.)	SUGGESTED CHANGE IN THE DRAFT LANGUAGE OF THE PROPOSED AMENDMENT OR OF THE CURRENT PROVISION IN THE MV ACT (THE SUGGESTED CHANGES BE HIGHLIGHTED OR MADE IN BLUE COLOUR)

**LIST OF 67 PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO THE MOTOR VEHICLES ACT, 1988 BY MINISTRY
OF ROAD TRANSPORT & HIGHWAYS (“MORTH”)**

Sr. No.	Current Provision in the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988	Proposed Amendment to the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988	Remarks
1.	2. (7) “contract carriage” means a motor vehicle which carries a passenger or passengers for hire or reward and is engaged under a contract, whether expressed or implied, for the use of such vehicle as a whole for the carriage of passengers mentioned therein and entered into by a person with a holder of a permit in relation to such vehicle or any person authorised by him in this behalf on a fixed or an agreed rate or sum— (a) on a time basis, whether or not with reference to any route or distance; or (b) from one point to another, and in either case, without stopping to pick up or set down passengers not included in the contract anywhere during the journey, and includes— (i) a maxicab; and (ii) a motor cab notwithstanding that separate fares are charged for its passengers;	2. (7)"contract carriage" means a motor vehicle which carries a passenger or passengers for hire or reward and is engaged under a contract, whether expressed or implied, for the use of such vehicle as a whole for the carriage of passengers mentioned therein and entered into by a person with a holder of a permit in relation to such vehicle or any person authorised by him in this behalf on a fixed or an agreed rate or sum— (a) on a time basis, whether or not with reference to any route or distance; or (b) from one point to another, and in either case, without stopping to pick up or set down passengers not included in the contract anywhere during the journey, and includes- (i) a maxicab motor cycle; and (ii) a motor cab notwithstanding that separate fares are charged for its passengers; and (iii) such motor vehicles as may be prescribed by the Central Government;	
2.	2.(8) “dealer" includes a person who is engaged- (b) in building bodies for attachment to chassis; or (c) in the repair of motor vehicles; or (d) in the business of hypothecation, leasing or hire-purchase of motor	2.(8) “dealer" includes a person who is engaged in one or more of the following businesses or activities- (a) (b) —in building bodies for attachment to chassis; or (b) (e) in the repair of motor vehicles; or (c) (d) in the business of	

	vehicle;	hypothecation, leasing or hire-purchase of motor vehicle; or (d) in the sale or purchase of motor vehicles; or (e) in such other business or activity as may be prescribed;	
3.	2.(11) "educational institution bus" means an omnibus, which is owned by a college, school or other educational institution and used solely for the purpose of transporting students or staff of the educational institution in connection with any of its activities;	2.(11) "Educational institution bus" means an omnibus any motor vehicle constructed or adapted and equipped and maintained in accordance with such specifications as may be prescribed in this behalf, to carry more than six persons excluding the driver, which is owned or leased or hired by a college, school or other educational institution and used solely for the purpose of transporting students or staff of the educational institution in connection with any of its activities;	
4.	2.(13) "goods" includes live-stock, and anything (other than equipment ordinarily used with the vehicle) carried by a vehicle except living persons, but does not include luggage or personal effects carried in a motor car or in a trailer attached to a motor car or the personal luggage of passengers travelling in the vehicle;	2.(13) "goods" includes live-stock, and anything (other than equipment ordinarily used with the vehicle) carried by a vehicle except living persons, but does not include luggage or personal effects carried in a motor car or in a trailer attached to a motor car or the personal luggage of passengers traveling in the vehicle or of the owner;	
5.	2.(17) "heavy passenger motor vehicle" means any public service vehicle or private service vehicle or educational institution bus or omnibus the gross vehicle weight of any of which, or a motor car the unladen weight of which,	2.(17) "heavy passenger motor vehicle" means any public service vehicle or private service vehicle or educational institution bus or omnibus any motor vehicle constructed or adapted to carry more than six persons excluding the driver, the gross vehicle weight of any	

	exceeds 12,000 kilograms;	of which, or a motor car the unladen weight of which, exceeds 12,000 kilograms;	
6.	2.(21) "light motor vehicle" means a transport vehicle or omnibus the gross vehicle weight of either of which or a motor car or tractor or road-roller the unladen weight of any of which, does not exceed 7500 kilograms;	2.(20A) "light motor vehicle category 1" means a transport vehicle or omnibus or a non-transport vehicle, as the case may be, with manual gear selection or automatic gear selection, as the case may be, the gross vehicle weight of either of which or a motor car or tractor or road roller the unladen weight of any of which, does not exceed 7500 3500 kilograms;	
7.		2.(21) "light motor vehicle category 2" means a transport vehicle or a non-transport vehicle, as the case may be, with manual gear selection or automatic gear selection, as the case may be, the gross vehicle weight of either of which, is more than 3500 kilograms but does not exceed 7500 kilograms;	
8.	2.(22) "maxicab" means any motor vehicle constructed or adapted to carry more than six passengers, but not more than twelve passengers, excluding the driver, for hire or reward;	2.(22) "maxicab" means any motor vehicle constructed or adapted to carry more than six passengers, but not more than twelve passengers, excluding the driver, for hire or reward;	
9.	2.(23) "medium goods vehicle" means any goods carriage other than a light motor vehicle or a heavy goods vehicle;	2.(23) "medium goods vehicle" means any goods carriage other than a light motor vehicle category 1 or light motor vehicle category 2 or a heavy goods vehicle;	
10.	2.(24) "medium passenger motor vehicle" means any public service vehicle or private service vehicle, or	2.(24) "medium passenger motor vehicle" means any public service vehicle or private service vehicle, or educational	

	educational institution bus other than a motor cycle, adapted vehicle, light motor vehicle or heavy passenger motor vehicle;	institution bus other than a motor cycle, adapted vehicle, light motor vehicle category 1, light motor vehicle category 2 or heavy passenger motor vehicle;	
11.	2.(25) "motorcab" means any motor vehicle constructed or adapted to carry not more than six passengers excluding the driver for hire or reward;	2.(25)"motorcab" means any motor vehicle with at least four wheels constructed or adapted to carry not more than six passengers excluding the driver, for hire or reward;	
12.	2.(26)"motor car" means any motor vehicle other than a transport vehicle, omnibus, road-roller, tractor, motor cycle or adapted vehicle;	2.(26)"Motor car" means any motor vehicle with at least four wheels , other than: i. a transport vehicle;; omnibus ii.any motor vehicle constructed or adapted to carry more than six persons excluding the driver;; iii. road-roller;; iv. tractor, motor cycle or; and v. adapted vehicle;	
13.	2.(28) "motor vehicle" or "vehicle" means any mechanically propelled vehicle adapted for use upon roads whether the power of propulsion is transmitted thereto from an external or internal source and includes a chassis to which a body has not been attached and a trailer; but does not include a vehicle running upon fixed rails or a vehicle of a special type adapted for use only in a factory or in any other enclosed premises or a vehicle having less than four wheels fitted with engine capacity of not	2.(28) "motor vehicle" or "vehicle" means any mechanically or electrically propelled vehicle adapted for use upon roads whether the power of propulsion is transmitted thereto from an external or internal source and includes a chassis to which a body has not been attached and a trailer; but does not include a vehicle running upon fixed rails or a vehicle of a special type adapted for use only in a factory or in any other enclosed premises or a vehicle having less than four wheels fitted with such maximum engine capacity or such maximum power as may be prescribed by the Central Government of not exceeding twenty five cubic centimetres;	

	exceeding twenty-five cubic centimetres;		
14.	N/A	2.(28A)“non-transport vehicle” means a motor vehicle which is not a transport vehicle;	
15.	2.(29) "omnibus" means any motor vehicle constructed or adapted to carry more than six persons excluding the driver;	2.(29) "omnibus" means any motor vehicle constructed or adapted to carry more than six persons excluding the driver.	
16.	2.(33) "private service vehicle" means a motor vehicle constructed or adapted to carry more than six persons excluding the driver and ordinarily used by or on behalf of the owner of such vehicle for the purpose of carrying persons for, or in connection with, his trade or business otherwise than for hire or reward but does not include a motor vehicle used for public purposes;	2.(33) "private service vehicle" means a motor vehicle constructed or adapted to carry more than six persons excluding the driver and ordinarily used by or on behalf of the owner of such vehicle for the purpose of carrying persons for, or in connection with, his trade or business, but does not include a public service vehicle otherwise than for hire or reward but does not include a motor vehicle used for public purposes;	
17.	2.(35)"public service vehicle" means any motor vehicle used or adapted to be used for the carriage of passengers for hire or reward, and includes a maxicab, a motorcab, contract carriage, and stage carriage;	2.(35) “public service vehicle” means any motor vehicle used or adapted to be used for the carriage of passengers for hire or reward, and includes a maxicab, a motorcab, contract carriage, and stage carriage such motor vehicles as may be prescribed by the Central Government;	
18.	N/A	2.(42B)-three-wheeled motor vehicle- “three-wheeled motor vehicle” means a motor vehicle with three wheels symmetrically arranged in relation to longitudinal median plane with such engine cylinder capacity or such power, as the case may be, as may be	

		prescribed by the Central Government and a maximum design speed exceeding fifty kilometre per hour;	
19.	2.(47)"transport vehicle" means a public service vehicle, a goods carriage, an educational institution bus or a private service vehicle;	2.(47) "transport vehicle" means a public service vehicle, a goods carriage, an educational institution bus or a private service vehicle or such other motor vehicle as may be prescribed by the Central Government;	
20.	4. Age limit in connection with driving of motor vehicles. — (1) No person under the age of eighteen years shall drive a motor vehicle in any public place: Provided that a motor cycle with engine capacity not exceeding 50cc may be driven in a public place by a person after attaining the age of sixteen years.	4. Age limit in connection with driving of motor vehicles. — (1) No person under the age of eighteen years shall drive a motor vehicle in any public place: Provided that a motor cycle with engine capacity not exceeding 50cc and motor power not exceeding 1500 watts or such wattage as may be notified by the Central Government, in case of pure electric vehicle, and with a maximum design speed not exceeding twenty-five kilometre per hour, may be driven in a public place by a person after attaining the age of sixteen years. <i>Explanation 1.- For the purposes of this section, pure electric vehicle means such vehicle as may be prescribed.</i>	
21.	7. Restrictions on the granting of learner's licences for certain vehicles. — (1) No person shall be granted a learner's licence to drive a transport vehicle unless he has held a driving licence to drive a	7. Restrictions on the granting of learner's licences for certain vehicles. — (1) No person shall be granted a learner's licence to drive a transport vehicle unless he has held a driving licence to drive a light motor vehicle for at least one year:	

	<p>light motor vehicle for at least one year:</p> <p>Provided that nothing contained in this sub-section shall apply to an e-cart or e-rickshaw.</p> <p>(2) No person under the age of eighteen years shall be granted a learner's licence to drive a motor cycle without gear except with the consent in writing of the person having the care of the person desiring the learner's licence.</p>	<p>a. a light motor vehicle category 1 of transport category unless he has held a driving licence to drive a light motor vehicle category 1, or</p> <p>b. any other motor vehicle of transport category unless he has held a driving licence to drive a light motor vehicle category 2,</p> <p>as the case may be, for at least one year.</p> <p>Provided that nothing contained in this sub-section shall apply to an e-cart or e-rickshaw.</p> <p>(2) Subject to the proviso to sub-section (1) of section 4, no person under the age of eighteen years shall be granted a learner's licence to drive a motor cycle without automatic gear selection except with the consent in writing of the person having the care of the person desiring the learner's licence.</p>	
22.	<p>8. Grant of learner's licence.—</p> <p>...</p> <p>(6) When an application has been duly made to the appropriate licensing authority and the applicant has satisfied such authority of his physical fitness under sub-section (3) and has passed to the satisfaction of the licensing authority the test referred to in sub-section (5), the licensing authority shall, subject to the provisions of section 7, issue the applicant a</p>	<p>8. Grant of learner's licence.—</p> <p>...</p> <p>(6) When an application has been duly made to the appropriate licensing authority and the applicant has satisfied such authority of his physical fitness under sub-section (3) and has satisfied such conditions passed to the satisfaction of the licensing authority the test referred to in sub-section (5), the licensing authority shall, subject to the provisions of section 7, issue the applicant a learner's licence unless the applicant is</p>	

	<p>learner's licence unless the applicant is disqualified under section 4 for driving a motor vehicle or is for the time being disqualified for holding or obtaining a licence to drive a motor vehicle:</p> <p>Provided that a licensing authority may issue a learner's licence to drive a motor cycle or a light motor vehicle category 1 or light motor vehicle category 2, as the case may be, notwithstanding that it is not the appropriate licensing authority, if such authority is satisfied that there is good reason for the applicant's inability to apply to the appropriate licensing authority.</p> <p>...</p> <p>(8) Any learner's licence for driving a motor cycle in force immediately before the commencement of this Act shall, after such commencement, be deemed to be effective for driving a motor cycle with or without gear.</p>	<p>disqualified under section 4 for driving a motor vehicle or is for the time being disqualified for holding or obtaining a licence to drive a motor vehicle:</p> <p>Provided that a licensing authority may issue a learner's licence to drive a motor cycle or a light motor vehicle category 1 or light motor vehicle category 2, as the case may be, notwithstanding that it is not the appropriate licensing authority, if such authority is satisfied that there is good reason for the applicant's inability to apply to the appropriate licensing authority.</p> <p>Section 8(8) shall be omitted.</p>	
23.	<p>9. Grant of driving licence—</p> <p>(1) Any person who is not disqualified for the time being holding or obtaining a driving licence may apply to any licensing authority in the State—</p> <p>...</p> <p>(6) The test of competence to drive shall be carried out in a vehicle of the type to which the application refers:</p>	<p>9. Grant of driving licence—</p> <p>(1) Any person who is not for the time being disqualified for holding or obtaining a driving licence may apply to any licensing authority in the State—</p> <p>...</p> <p>(6) The test of competence to drive shall be carried out in a vehicle of the type to which the application refers:</p> <p>Provided that a person who has passed a test in driving a motor</p>	

	<p>Provided that a person who passed a test in driving a motor cycle with gear shall be deemed also to have passed a test in driving a motor cycle without gear.</p> <p>...</p> <p>(7) When any application has been duly made to the appropriate licensing authority and the applicant has satisfied such authority of his competence to drive, the licensing authority shall issue the applicant a driving licence unless the applicant is for the time being disqualified for holding or obtaining a driving licence:</p> <p>Provided that a licensing authority may issue a driving licence to drive a motor cycle or a light motor vehicle notwithstanding that it is not the appropriate licensing authority, if the licensing authority is satisfied that there is good and sufficient reason for the applicant's inability to apply to the appropriate licensing authority:</p> <p>...</p> <p>(9) Any driving licence for driving a motor cycle in force immediately before the commencement of this Act shall, after such commencement, be deemed to be effective for driving a motor cycle with or without gear.</p>	<p>eyevehicle with manual gear selection shall be deemed also to have passed a test in driving a motor eyelewithout vehicle with automatic gear selection.</p> <p>Provided further that a person who has passed a test in driving a transport vehicle of a particular class shall be deemed also to have passed a test in driving a non-transport vehicle in the said class.</p> <p>Provided also that a person who has passed a test in driving a heavy goods vehicle or heavy passenger motor vehicle shall be deemed also to have passed a test in driving:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a medium goods vehicle or medium passenger motor vehicle, or a light motor vehicle category 1 or light motor vehicle category 2. <p>Provided also that a person who has passed a test in driving a medium goods vehicle or medium passenger motor vehicle shall be deemed also to have passed a test in driving a light motor vehicle category 1 or light motor vehicle category 2.</p> <p>Provided also that a person who has passed a test in driving a light motor vehicle category 2 shall be deemed also to have passed a test in driving a light motor vehicle category 1.</p> <p>...</p> <p>(7) When any application has been duly made to the appropriate licensing authority and the applicant has satisfied such authority of his</p>	
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	...	<p>competence to drive, the licensing authority shall issue the applicant a driving licence unless the applicant is for the time being disqualified for holding or obtaining a driving licence:</p> <p>Provided that a licensing authority may issue a driving licence to drive a motor cycle or a light motor vehicle category 1 or light motor vehicle category 2, as the case may be, notwithstanding that it is not the appropriate licensing authority, if the licensing authority is satisfied that there is good and sufficient reason for the applicant's inability to apply to the appropriate licensing authority:</p> <p>...</p> <p>Section 9(9) shall be omitted.</p>	
24.	<p>9. Grant of driving licence .—</p> <p>...</p> <p>(3) If the applicant passes such test as may be prescribed by the Central Government, he shall be issued the driving licence: Provided that no such test shall be necessary where the applicant produces proof to show that—</p> <p>(a) (i) the applicant has previously held a driving licence to drive such class of vehicle and that the period between the date of expiry of that licence and the date of the application does not exceed five years, or</p>	<p>9. Grant of driving licence.—</p> <p>...</p> <p>(3) If the applicant passes such test as may be prescribed by the Central Government, he shall be issued the driving licence: Provided that no such test shall be necessary where the applicant produces proof to show that—</p> <p>(a) (i) the applicant has previously held a driving licence to drive such class of vehicle and that the period between the date of expiry of that licence and the date of the application does not exceed one year five years, or</p>	

25.	<p>9. Grant of driving licence .—</p> <p>...</p> <p>(3) If the applicant passes such test as may be prescribed by the Central Government, he shall be issued the driving licence: Provided that no such test shall be necessary where the applicant produces proof to show that—</p> <p>(a)...</p> <p>(ii) the applicant holds or has previously held a driving licence to drive such class of vehicle issued under section 18, or</p> <p>...</p>	<p>9. Grant of driving licence.—</p> <p>...</p> <p>(3) If the applicant passes such test as may be prescribed by the Central Government, he shall be issued the driving licence: Provided that no such test shall be necessary where the applicant produces proof to show that—</p> <p>(a) ...</p> <p>(ii) the applicant holds or has previously held a driving licence to drive such class of vehicle issued under section 18 and that the period between the date of expiry of that license and the date of application does not exceed one year, or</p> <p>...</p>	
26.	<p>10. Form and contents of licences to drive.—</p> <p>(1) Every learner's licence and driving licence, except a driving licence issued under section 18, shall be in such form and shall contain such information as may be prescribed by the Central Government.</p> <p>(2) A learner's licence or, as the case may be, driving licence shall also be expressed as entitling the holder to drive a motor vehicle of one or more of the following classes, namely:—</p> <p>(a) motor cycle without gear;</p> <p>(b) motor cycle with gear;</p> <p>(c) adapted vehicle;</p> <p>(d) light motor vehicle;</p> <p>(e) transport vehicle;</p>	<p>10. Form and contents of licences to drive.—</p> <p>(1) Every learner's licence and driving licence, except a driving licence issued under section 18, shall be in such form, shall contain such information endorsed in such manner as may be prescribed by the Central Government.</p> <p>(2) A learner's licence or a driving licence, as the case may be, shall also be expressed as entitling the holder to drive a motor vehicle, specified as transport vehicle or non-transport vehicle, with manual gear selection or automatic gear selection, as the case may be, of one or more of the following classes, namely:—</p> <p>(a) motor cycle;</p> <p>(b) three-wheeled motor vehicle;</p> <p>(c) light motor vehicle category</p>	

	<p>(i) road-roller;</p> <p>(j) motor vehicle of a specified description.</p>	<p>1;</p> <p>(d) light motor vehicle category 2;</p> <p>(e) motor vehicle of a specified description as may be notified by the Central Government in the Official Gazette:</p> <p>Provided that for the purposes of this sub-section, light motor vehicle category 1 shall exclude motor cycle, three-wheeled motor vehicle, e-cart and e-rickshaw.</p> <p>(3) A learner's licence or a driving licence, as the case may be, shall also be expressed as entitling the holder to drive a motor vehicle with manual gear selection or automatic gear selection, as the case may be, of one or more of the following classes, namely:—</p> <p>(a) e-cart;</p> <p>(b) e-rickshaw;</p> <p>(c) transport vehicle;</p> <p>(c) medium goods vehicle;</p> <p>(d) medium passenger motor vehicle;</p> <p>(e) heavy goods vehicle;</p> <p>(f) heavy passenger motor vehicle;</p> <p>(g) articulated vehicle;</p> <p>(h) adapted vehicle;</p> <p>(i) road-roller;</p> <p>(i) construction equipment vehicle;</p> <p>(j) motor vehicle of a specified description as may be notified by the Central Government in the Official Gazette.</p> <p><i>Explanation.-</i> For the purposes of Chapter I and Chapter II:</p>	
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		<p>a. manual gear selection means changing of gear in a motor vehicle, manually;</p> <p>b. automatic gear selection means all instances other than manual gear selection.</p>	
27.	<p>12. Licensing and regulation of schools or establishments for imparting instruction in driving of motor vehicles.—</p> <p>...</p> <p>(4) A school or establishment imparting instruction in driving of motor vehicles or matters connected therewith immediately before the commencement of this Act whether under a licence or not, may continue to impart such instruction without a licence issued under this Act for a period of one month from such commencement, and if it has made an application for such licence under this Act within the said period of one month and such application is in the prescribed form, contains the prescribed particulars and is accompanied by the prescribed fee, till the disposal of such application by the licensing authority.</p>	<p>12. Licensing and regulation of schools or establishments for imparting instruction in driving of motor vehicles.—</p> <p>...</p> <p>(4) A school or establishment imparting instruction in driving of motor vehicles or matters connected therewith immediately before the commencement of this Act whether under a licence or not, may continue to impart such instruction without a licence issued under this Act for a period of one month from such commencement, and if it has made an application for such licence under this Act within the said period of one month and such application is in the prescribed form, contains the prescribed particulars and is accompanied by the prescribed fee, till the disposal of such application by the licensing authority.</p>	
28.	<p>14.Currency of licences to drive motor vehicles-</p> <p>...</p> <p>(2) A driving licence issued or renewed under this Act shall,</p> <p>(a) in the case of a licence to drive a transport</p>	<p>14.Currency of licences to drive motor vehicles-</p> <p>...</p> <p>(2) A driving licence issued or renewed under this Act shall,</p> <p>...</p> <p>Provided that every driving licence shall, notwithstanding</p>	

	vehicle, be effective for a period of five years:	its expiry under this sub-section, continue to be effective for a period of thirty days from such expiry.	
29.	<p>15. Renewal of driving licences. —</p> <p>(1) Any licensing authority may, on application made to it, renew a driving licence issued under the provisions of this Act with effect from the date of its expiry:</p> <p>Provided that in any case where the application for the renewal of a licence is made either one year prior to date of its expiry or within one year after the date of its expiry, the driving licence shall be renewed with effect from the date of its renewal:</p>	<p>15. Renewal of driving licences. —</p> <p>(1) Any licensing authority may, on application made to it, renew a driving licence issued under the provisions of this Act with effect from the date of its expiry renewal:</p> <p>Provided that in any case where the application for the renewal of a licence is made either within one year prior to date of its expiry or within one year after the date of its expiry, the driving licence shall be renewed with effect from the date of its expiry renewal:</p>	
30.	<p>20. Power of Court to disqualify.—</p> <p>...</p> <p>(2) Where a person is convicted of an offence under clause (c) of sub-section (1) of section 132, section 134 or section 185, the Court convicting any person of any such offence shall order the disqualification under sub-section (1), and if the offence is relatable to clause (c) of sub-section (1) of section 132 or section 134, such disqualification shall be for a period of not less than one month, and if the offence is relatable to section 185, such disqualification shall be for a period of not less than six months.</p>	<p>20. Power of Court to disqualify.—</p> <p>...</p> <p>(2) Where a person is convicted of an offence under clause (c) of sub-section (1) of section 132, section 134 or section 185, the Court convicting any person of any such offence shall order the disqualification under sub-section (1), and if the offence is relatable to clause (c) of sub-section (1) of section 132 or section 134, such disqualification shall be for a period of not less than one month, and if the offence is relatable to section 185, such disqualification shall be for a period of not less than six months.</p>	
31.	27- Power of Central Government to make rules. —	27. Power of Central Government to make rules. — The Central Government may	

	<p>The Central Government may make rules—</p> <p>(a) specifications relating to e-cart and e-rickshaw under sub-section (2) of section 2A;</p> <p>(aa) regarding conditions referred to in sub-section (2) of section 3;</p> <p>(b) providing for the form in which the application for learner's licence may be made, the information it shall contain and the documents to be submitted with the application referred to in sub-section (2) of section 8;</p> <p>...</p>	<p>make rules—</p> <p>(a) specifications relating to e-cart and e-rickshaw under sub-section (2) of section 2A;</p> <p>(aa) specifying the motor vehicles for the purposes of sub-clause (iii) of sub-section (7) of section 2.</p> <p>(ab) specifying such other business or activity as referred to in sub-section (8) of Section 2;</p> <p>(ac) specifying the manner in which a motor vehicle is to be constructed or adapted and equipped and maintained as referred to in sub-section (11) of Section 2;</p> <p>(ad) such maximum engine capacity or such maximum power as referred to in sub-section (28) of section 2;</p> <p>(ae) specifying the motor vehicles for the purposes of sub-section (35) of section 2;</p> <p>(af) such engine capacity or such power as referred to in sub-section (42B) of section 2;</p> <p>(ag) specifying such other motor vehicle as referred to in sub-section (47) of Section 2;</p> <p>(aa) (ah) regarding conditions referred to in sub-section (2) of section 3;</p> <p>(ai) specifying pure electric vehicles referred to in the Explanation to sub-section (1) of section 4;</p> <p>(b) providing for the form in which the application for learner's licence may be made, the information it shall contain and the documents to be submitted with the application referred to in sub-section (2) of section 8;</p> <p>...</p>	
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32.	<p>28. Power of State Government to make rules. —</p> <p>...</p> <p>(2) Without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, such rules may provide for—</p> <p>(a) the appointment, jurisdiction, control and functions of licensing authorities and other prescribed authorities;</p> <p>(b) the conduct and hearing of appeals that may be preferred under this Chapter, the fees to be paid in respect of such appeals and the refund of such fees:</p> <p>Provided that no fee so fixed shall exceed twenty-five rupees;</p>	<p>28. Power of State Government to make rules. —</p> <p>...</p> <p>(2) Without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, such rules may provide for— (a) the appointment, jurisdiction, control and functions of licensing authorities and other prescribed authorities;</p> <p>(b) the conduct and hearing of appeals that may be preferred under this Chapter, the fees to be paid in respect of such appeals and the refund of such fees:</p> <p>Provided that no fee so fixed shall exceed one hundred rupees twenty-five rupees;</p>	
33.	<p>38. Power of State Government to make rules.—</p> <p>...</p> <p>(2) Without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, such rules may provide for—</p> <p>...</p> <p>(g) the conduct and hearing of appeals that may be preferred under this Chapter, the fees to be paid in respect of such appeals and the refund of such fees:</p> <p>Provided that no fee so fixed shall exceed twenty-five rupees;</p>	<p>38. Power of State Government to make rules.—</p> <p>...</p> <p>(2) Without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, such rules may provide for—</p> <p>...</p> <p>(g) the conduct and hearing of appeals that may be preferred under this Chapter, the fees to be paid in respect of such appeals and the refund of such fees:</p> <p>Provided that no fee so fixed shall exceed one hundred rupees twenty-five rupees;</p>	
34.	<p>40. Registration, where to be made.—</p> <p>Subject to the provisions of section 42, section 43 and section 60, every owner of a motor vehicle shall cause the vehicle to be registered by any</p>	<p>40. Registration, where to be made.—</p> <p>Subject to the provisions of section 42, section 43 and section 60, every owner of a motor vehicle shall cause the vehicle to be registered by any registering authority in the State</p>	

	<p>registering authority in the State in whose jurisdiction he has the residence or place of business where the vehicle is normally kept.</p>	<p>in whichwhose jurisdiction—he has the residence or place of business where the vehicle is normally kept.</p>	
35.	<p>47. Assignment of new registration mark on removal to another State.— ... (5) If the owner fails to make an application under sub-section (1) within the period prescribed, the registering authority may, having regard to the circumstances of the case, require the owner to pay, in lieu of any action that may be taken against him under section 177, such amount not exceeding one hundred rupees as may be prescribed under sub-section (7):</p>	<p>47. Assignment of new registration mark on removal to another State.— ... (5) If the owner fails to make an application under sub-section (1) within the period prescribed, the registering authority may, having regard to the circumstances of the case, require the owner to pay, in lieu of any action that may be taken against him under section 177, such amount not exceeding five hundred rupees one hundred rupees as may be prescribed under sub-section (7):</p>	
36.	<p>50. Transfer of ownership.— ... (3) If the transferor or the transferee fails to report to the registering authority the fact of transfer within the period specified in clause (a) or clause (b) of sub-section (1), as the case may be, or if the person who is required to make an application under sub-section (2) hereafter in this section referred to as the other person fails to make such application within the period prescribed, the registering authority may, having regard to the circumstances of the case, require the transferor or the transferee, or the other person, as the case may be, to pay, in lieu of any action that may be taken against him under section</p>	<p>50. Transfer of ownership.— ... (3) If the transferor or the transferee fails to report to the registering authority the fact of transfer within the period specified in clause (a) or clause (b) of sub-section (1), as the case may be, or if the person who is required to make an application under sub-section (2) hereafter in this section referred to as the other person fails to make such application within the period prescribed, the registering authority may, having regard to the circumstances of the case, require the transferor or the transferee, or the other person, as the case may be, to pay, in lieu of any action that may be taken against him under section</p>	

	<p>177 such amount not exceeding one hundred rupees as may be prescribed under sub-section (5): Provided that action under section 177 shall be taken against the transferor or the transferee or the other person, as the case may be, where he fails to pay the said amount.</p>	<p>(5): Provided that action under section 177 shall be taken against the transferor or the transferee or the other person, as the case may be, where he fails to pay the said amount.</p>	
37.	<p>55. Cancellation of registration.—</p> <p>(1) If a motor vehicle has been destroyed or has been rendered permanently incapable of use, the owner shall, within fourteen days or as soon as may be, report the fact to the registering authority within whose jurisdiction he has the residence or place of business where the vehicle is normally kept, as the case may be, and shall forward to that authority the certificate of registration of the vehicle. ...</p>	<p>55. Cancellation of registration.—</p> <p>(1) If a motor vehicle has been destroyed or has been rendered permanently incapable of use, the owner shall, within fourteenthirty days or as soon as may be, report the fact to the registering authority within whose jurisdiction he has the residence or place of business where the vehicle is normally kept, as the case may be, and shall forward to that authority the certificate of registration of the vehicle. ...</p>	
38.	<p>56. Certificate of fitness of transport vehicles.—</p> <p>..</p> <p>(2) The “authorised testing station” referred to in sub-section (1) means any facility, including automated testing facilities, authorised by the State Government, where fitness testing may be conducted in accordance with the rules made by the Central Government for recognition, regulation and control of such stations. ..</p>	<p>56. Certificate of fitness of transport vehicles.—</p> <p>..</p> <p>(2) The “authorised testing station” referred to in sub-section (1) means any facility, including automated testing facilities, authorised by the State Government, where fitness testing may be conducted in accordance with the rules made by the Central Government for recognition, regulation and control of such stations. Provided that where a State Government has neither granted nor rejected any application for authorisation of automated</p>	

		testing facilities within six months from the date of receipt of such application, the Central Government may, consider the application, in such manner as may be prescribed by the Central Government.	
		...	
39.	<p>64. Power of Central Government to make rules.—The Central Government may make rules to provide for all or any of the following matters, namely: —</p> <p>...</p> <p>(m) the form in which the certificate of fitness shall be issued under sub-section (1) of section 56 and the particulars and information it shall contain;</p> <p>(n) the period for which the certificate of fitness granted or renewed under section 56 shall be effective;</p> <p>(na) the distinguishing mark to be carried on the body of transport vehicles under sub-section (6) of section 56;</p>	<p>64. Power of Central Government to make rules.—The Central Government may make rules to provide for all or any of the following matters, namely: —</p> <p>...</p> <p>(m) the form in which the certificate of fitness shall be issued under sub-section (1) of section 56 and the particulars and information it shall contain;</p> <p>(ma) the manner in which the Central Government may consider an application under the proviso to sub-section (2) of section 56;</p> <p>(n) the period for which the certificate of fitness granted or renewed under section 56 shall be effective;</p> <p>(na) the distinguishing mark to be carried on the body of transport vehicles under sub-section (6) of section 56;</p>	
40.	<p>65. Power of State Governments to make Rules. —</p> <p>(1) A State Government may make rules for the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of this Chapter other than the matters specified in section 64.</p> <p>(2) Without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, such rules may provide for—</p> <p>...(k) the amount or</p>	<p>65. Power of State Governments to make Rules. —</p> <p>(1) A State Government may make rules for the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of this Chapter other than the matters specified in section 64.</p> <p>(2) Without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, such rules may provide for—</p> <p>...(k) the amount or amounts</p>	

	<p>amounts under sub-section (13) of section 41 or sub-section (7) of section 47 or sub-section (4) of section 49 or sub-section (5) of section 50;...</p>	<p>under sub-section (13) of section 41 or sub-section (7) of section 47 or sub-section (4) of section 49 or sub-section (5) of section 50;...</p>	
41.	<p>66. Necessity for permits.—</p> <p>(1) No owner of a motor vehicle shall use or permit the use of the vehicle as a transport vehicle in any public place whether or not such vehicle is actually carrying any passengers or goods save in accordance with the conditions of a permit granted or countersigned by a Regional or State Transport Authority or any prescribed authority authorising him the use of the vehicle in that place in the manner in which the vehicle is being used:</p> <p>(3) The provisions of sub-section (1) shall not apply—</p> <p>... (i) to any goods vehicle, the gross vehicle weight of which does not exceed 3,000 kilograms;</p>	<p>66. Necessity for permits.—</p> <p>(1) No owner of a motor vehicle shall use or permit the use of the vehicle as a transport vehicle in any public place whether or not such vehicle is actually carrying any passengers or goods save in accordance with the conditions of a permit granted or countersigned by a Regional or State Transport Authority or any prescribed authority authorising him the use of the vehicle in that place in the manner in which the vehicle is being used:</p> <p>(3) The provisions of sub-section (1) shall not apply—</p> <p>(i) to any goods vehicle the gross vehicle weight of which does not exceed 3,000 kilograms or such lower weight as may be notified by the Central Government;</p>	
42.	<p>70. Application for stage carriage permit.—</p> <p>(1) An application for a permit in respect of a stage carriage (in this Chapter referred to as a stage carriage permit) or as a reserve stage carriage shall, as far as may be, contain the following particulars, namely:—</p> <p>(a) the route or routes or the area or areas to which the application relates;</p>	<p>70. Application for stage carriage permit.—</p> <p>(1) An application for a permit in respect of a stage carriage (in this Chapter referred to as a stage carriage permit) or as a reserve stage carriage shall, as far as may be, contain the following particulars, namely:—</p> <p>(a) the route or routes or the area or areas to which the application relates;</p>	

	<p>the application relates;</p> <p>(b) the type and seating capacity of each such vehicle;</p> <p>(c) the minimum and maximum number of daily trips proposed to be provided and the time-table of the normal trips.</p> <p>...</p>	<p>(b) the type and seating capacity or sleeper capacity or seating alongwith sleeper capacity or seating alongwith standing capacity of each such vehicle;</p> <p>(c) the minimum and maximum number of daily trips proposed to be provided and the time-table of the normal trips.</p> <p>...</p>	
43.	<p>73. Application for contract carriage permit.—</p> <p>An application for a permit in respect of a contract carriage (in this Chapter referred to as a contract carriage permit) shall contain the following particulars, namely:—</p> <p>(a) the type and seating capacity of the vehicle;</p> <p>(b) the area for which the permit is required;</p> <p>(c) any other particulars which may be prescribed.</p>	<p>73. Application for contract carriage permit.—</p> <p>An application for a permit in respect of a contract carriage (in this Chapter referred to as a contract carriage permit) shall contain the following particulars, namely:—</p> <p>(a) the type and seating capacity or sleeper capacity or seating alongwith sleeper capacity or seating alongwith standing capacity of the vehicle;</p> <p>(b) the area for which the permit is required;</p> <p>(c) any other particulars which may be prescribed.</p>	
44.	<p>75. Scheme for renting of motor cabs. —</p> <p>(1) The Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, make a scheme for the purpose of regulating the business of renting of motor cabs or motor cycles to persons desiring to drive either by themselves or through drivers, motor cabs or motor cycles for their own use and for matters connected therewith.</p> <p>(2) A scheme made under sub-section (1) may provide for all or any of the following matters,...</p> <p>namely:—</p> <p>...</p> <p>(g) conditions subject to which motor cabs may be rented;</p>	<p>75. Scheme for renting of motor cabs and motor cycles.</p> <p>(1) The Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, make a scheme for the purpose of regulating the business of renting of motor cabs or motor cycles to persons desiring to drive either by themselves or through drivers, motor cabs or motor cycles for their own use and for matters connected therewith.</p> <p>(2) A scheme made under sub-section (1) may provide for all or any of the following matters, namely:—</p> <p>(g) conditions subject to which motor cabs and motorcycles may be rented;</p>	

45.	<p>84. General conditions attaching to all permits.—</p> <p>The following shall be conditions of every permit.—</p> <p>...</p> <p>(f) that the provisions of Chapters X, XI and XII so far as they apply to the holder of the permit are observed; and</p> <p>...</p>	<p>84. General conditions attaching to all permits.—</p> <p>The following shall be conditions of every permit—</p> <p>...</p> <p>(f) that the provisions of Chapters X, XI and XII so far as they apply to the holder of the permit are observed; and</p> <p>...</p>	
46.	<p>93. Agent or canvasser or aggregator to obtain licence.—</p> <p>(1) No person shall engage himself--</p> <p>(i) as an agent or a canvasser, in the sale of tickets for travel by public service vehicles or in otherwise soliciting custom for such vehicles, or</p> <p>(ii) as an agent in the business of collecting, forwarding or distributing goods carried by goods carriages,</p> <p>(iii) as an aggregator, unless he has obtained a licence from such authority and subject to such conditions as may be prescribed by the State Government.</p> <p>Provided that while issuing the licence to an aggregator the State Government may follow such guidelines as may be issued by the Central Government:</p> <p>Provided further that every aggregator shall comply with the provisions of the Information Technology Act, 2000 (21 of 2000) and the rules and regulations made there under.</p>	<p>93. Agent or canvasser or aggregator to obtain licence.—</p> <p>(1) No person shall engage himself--</p> <p>(i) as an agent or a canvasser, in the sale of tickets for travel by public service vehicles or in otherwise soliciting custom for such vehicles, or</p> <p>(ii) as an agent in the business of collecting, forwarding or distributing goods carried by goods carriages,</p> <p>(iii) as an aggregator, unless he has obtained a licence from such authority and subject to such conditions as shall may be prescribed by the State Government.</p> <p>Provided that while issuing the licence to an aggregator the State Government may follow such guidelines as may be issued by the Central Government:</p> <p>Provided further that every aggregator shall comply with the provisions of the Information Technology Act, 2000 (21 of 2000) and the rules and regulations made there under.</p> <p>(1A) The State Government shall, within six months from the date of notification of this section, prescribe the conditions subject to which a license under sub-section (1) shall be issued:</p>	

		<p>Provided that the conditions prescribed by the State Government shall be in addition to and not in derogation of such guidelines as may be issued by the Central Government.</p> <p>Provided further that where a State Government fails to prescribe the conditions for issuance of license within the specified time of six months, the State shall comply with the guidelines issued by the Central Government till such time that the conditions for issuance of license are not prescribed by the State Government.</p> <p>Provided also that every aggregator shall comply with the provisions of the Information Technology Act, 2000 (21 of 2000) and the rules and regulations made there under.</p>	
47.	<p>96. Power of State Government to make rules for the purposes of this Chapter.—</p> <p>...</p> <p>(2) Without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, rules under this section may be made with respect to all or any of the following matters, namely:—</p> <p>...</p> <p>(xii) the conditions to be attached to permits for the purpose of giving effect to any agreement such as is referred to in clause (iii) of sub-section (1) of section 67;</p> <p>...</p>	<p>96. Power of State Government to make rules for the purposes of this Chapter.—</p> <p>...</p> <p>(2) Without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, rules under this section may be made with respect to all or any of the following matters, namely:—</p> <p>...</p> <p>(xii) the conditions to be attached to permits for the purpose of giving effect to any agreement such as is referred to in clause (iii) of sub-section (1) of section 67;</p> <p>...</p>	
48.	<p>96. Power of State Government to make rules for the purposes of this Chapter</p> <p>...</p> <p>(xxxiiib) the promotion of effective competition,</p>	<p>96. Power of State Government to make rules for the purposes of this Chapter</p> <p>...</p> <p>(xxxiiib) the promotion of effective competition, passenger convenience and safety,</p>	

	passenger convenience and safety, competitive fares and prevention of overcrowding; (xxxiii) any other matter which is to be or may be prescribed.	competitive fares and prevention of overcrowding; (xxxiii) the conditions subject to which a license shall be issued as referred to in sub-section (1A) of Section 93; (xxxiii) (xxxiv) any other matter which is to be or may be prescribed.	
49.	110. Power of Central Government to make rules.— (1) The Central Government may make rules regulating the construction, equipment and maintenance of motor vehicles and trailers with respect to all or any of the following matters, namely:— (a) the width, height, length and overhang of vehicles and of the loads carried; (b) the size, nature, maximum retail price and condition of tyres, including embossing thereon of date and year of manufacture and the maximum load carrying capacity; (c) brakes and steering gear; (d) the use of safety glasses including prohibition of the use of tinted safety glasses; (e) signalling appliances, lamps and reflectors; (f) speed governors; (g) the emission of smoke, visible vapour, sparks, ashes, grit or oil; (h) the reduction of noise emitted by or caused by vehicles;	110. Power of Central Government to make rules.— (1) The Central Government may make rules regulating the construction, equipment and maintenance of motor vehicles and trailers with respect to all or any of the following matters, namely:— (1A) The Central Government may make rules regulating the emission from non-construction equipment vehicle with respect to all or any of the following matters, namely:— (a) the emission of smoke, visible vapour, sparks, or oil; and (b) standards for emission of air pollutants. <i>Explanation.— For the purposes of this sub-section "non-construction equipment vehicle" means a self-propelled machine with rubber tyres or rubber pads or steel tracks or crawlers, which is not intended or altered:</i> <i>a. for any use upon roads; or</i> <i>b. for use only in mines or quarries, and also includes such other machines as may be notified by the Central Government in the Official Gazette.</i>	

(i) the embossment of chassis number and engine number and the date of manufacture;

(j) safety belts, handle bars of motor cycles, auto-dippers and other equipments essential for safety of drivers, passengers and other road users;

(k) standards of the components including software used in the vehicle as inbuilt safety devices;

(l) provision for transportation of goods of dangerous or hazardous nature to human life;

(m) standards for emission of air pollutants;

(n) installation of catalytic convertors in the class of vehicles to be prescribed;

(o) the placement of audio-visual or radio or tape recorder type of device in public vehicles;

(p) warranty after sale of vehicle and norms therefor:

Provided that any rules relating to the matters dealing with the protection of environment, so far as may be, shall be made after consultation with the Ministry of the Government of India dealing with environment.

(2) Rules may be made under sub-section (1) governing the matters mentioned therein, including the manner of ensuring the compliance

with such matters and the maintenance of motor vehicles in respect of such matters, either generally in respect of motor vehicles or trailers or in respect of motor vehicles or trailers of a particular class or in particular circumstances and such rules may lay down the procedure for investigation, the officers empowered to conduct such investigations, the procedure for hearing of such matters and the penalties to be levied thereunder.

(2A) Persons empowered under sub-section (2) to conduct investigations referred to in sub-section (2) shall have all the powers of a civil court, while trying a suit under the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 (5 of 1908) in respect of the following matters, namely:—

(a) summoning and enforcing the attendance of any person and examining him on oath;

(b) requiring the discovery and production of any document;

(c) receiving evidence on affidavit; and (d) any other matter as may be prescribed.

(3) Notwithstanding anything contained in this section,—

(a) the Central Government may exempt any class of motor vehicles

	<p>from the provisions of this Chapter;</p> <p>(b) a State Government may exempt any motor vehicle or any class or description of motor vehicles from the rules made under sub-section (1) subject to such conditions as may be prescribed by the Central Government.</p>	
50.	<p>112. Limits of speed. —</p> <p>...</p> <p>(1) No person shall drive a motor vehicle or cause or allow a motor vehicle to be driven in any public place at a speed exceeding the maximum speed or below the minimum speed fixed for the vehicle under this Act or by or under any other law for the time being in force:</p> <p>Provided that such maximum speed shall in no case exceed the maximum fixed for any motor vehicle or class or description of motor vehicles by the Central Government by notification in the Official Gazette.</p> <p>(2) The State Government or any authority authorised in this behalf by the State Government may, if satisfied that it is necessary to restrict the speed of motor vehicles in the interest of public safety or convenience or because of the nature of any road or bridge, by notification in the Official Gazette, and by causing appropriate traffic signs to be placed or erected under section 116 at suitable places, fix such maximum speed</p>	<p>112. Limits of speed. —</p> <p>...</p> <p>(1) No person shall drive a motor vehicle or cause or allow a motor vehicle to be driven in any public place at a speed exceeding the maximum speed or below the minimum speed fixed for the vehicle under this Act or by or under any other law for the time being in force:</p> <p>Provided that such maximum speed shall in no case exceed the maximum fixed for any motor vehicle or class or description of motor vehicles by the Central Government by notification in the Official Gazette.</p> <p>(2) The State Government or any authority authorised in this behalf by the State Government may, if satisfied that it is necessary to restrict the speed of motor vehicles in the interest of public safety or convenience or because of the nature of any road or bridge, by notification in the Official Gazette, and by causing appropriate traffic signs to be placed or erected under section 116 at suitable places, fix such maximum speed limits or minimum speed limits as it thinks fit for motor vehicles or any specified class or description of motor vehicles or for motor vehicles to which a trailer is attached, either generally or in a particular area</p>

	<p>limits or minimum speed limits as it thinks fit for motor vehicles or any specified class or description of motor vehicles or for motor vehicles to which a trailer is attached, either generally or in a particular area or on a particular road or roads:</p> <p>Provided that no such notification is necessary if any restriction under this section is to remain in force for not more than one month.</p> <p>..</p>	<p>or on a particular road or roads:</p> <p>Provided that no such notification is necessary if any restriction under this section is to remain in force for not more than one month</p> <p>Provided further that the State Government or any authority authorised in this behalf by the State Government shall consult with the highway administration before restricting the speed of motor vehicles on any highway under this section.</p> <p><i>Explanation.</i> — For the purposes of this sub-section “highway administration” means the highway administration as defined in clause (f) of Section 2 of the Control of National Highways (Land and Traffic) Act, 2002 (13 of 2003); and “highway” means highway as defined in clause (e) of Section 2 of the Control of National Highways (Land and Traffic) Act, 2002 (13 of 2003).</p>	
51.	<p>113. Limits of weight and limitations on use. —</p> <p>(1) The State Government may prescribe the conditions for the issue of permits for transport vehicles by the State or Regional Transport Authorities and may prohibit or restrict the use of such vehicles in any area or route</p>	<p>113. Limits of weight and limitations on use. —</p> <p>(1) The State Government may prescribe the conditions for the issue of permits for transport vehicles by the State or Regional Transport Authorities and may prohibit or restrict the use of such vehicles in any area or route.</p> <p>Provided that the State Government shall consult with the highway administration before prohibiting or restricting the use of transport vehicles on highways.</p> <p><i>Explanation.</i>— For the purposes of this sub-section “highway administration” means the highway administration as</p>	

		defined in clause (f) of Section 2 of the Control of National Highways (Land and Traffic) Act, 2002 (13 of 2003); and “highway” means highway as defined in clause (e) of Section 2 of the Control of National Highways (Land and Traffic) Act, 2002 (13 of 2003).	
52.	<p>157. Transfer of certificate of insurance. —</p> <p>...</p> <p>(2) The transferee shall apply within fourteen days from the date of transfer in the prescribed form to the insurer for making necessary changes in the certificate of insurance and the policy described in the certificate in his favour, and the insurer shall make the necessary changes in the certificate and the policy of insurance in regard to the transfer of insurance.</p>	<p>157. Transfer of certificate of insurance. —</p> <p>...</p> <p>(2) The transferee shall apply within fourteen thirty days from the date of transfer in the prescribed form to the insurer for making necessary changes in regard to the fact of transfer in the certificate of insurance and the policy described in the certificate in his favour, and the insurer shall make the necessary changes in the certificate and the policy of insurance in regard to the transfer of insurance.</p>	
53.	<p>163. Refund in certain cases of compensation paid under section 161.</p> <p>(1) The payment of compensation in respect of the death of, or grievous hurt to, any person under section 161 shall be subject to the condition that if any compensation (hereafter in this sub-section referred to as the other compensation) or other amount in lieu of or by way of satisfaction of a claim for compensation is awarded or paid in respect of such death or grievous hurt under any other provision of this Act or any other law for the time</p>	<p>163. Refund in certain cases of compensation paid under section 161.</p> <p>(1) The payment of compensation in respect of the death of, or grievous hurt to, any person under section 161 shall be subject to the condition that if any compensation (hereafter in this sub-section referred to as the other compensation) or other amount in lieu of or by way of satisfaction of a claim for compensation is awarded or paid in respect of such death or grievous hurt under any other provision of this Act or any other law for the time</p>	

	<p>being in force or otherwise, so much of the other compensation or other amount aforesaid as is equal to the compensation paid under section 161, shall be refunded to the insurer.</p>	<p>amount aforesaid as is equal to the compensation paid under section 161, shall be refunded to the insurer—Motor Vehicles Accident Fund constituted in accordance with sub-section (1) of section 164B.</p> <p>(2) Before awarding compensation in respect of an accident involving the death of, or bodily injury to, any person arising out of the use of a motor vehicle under any provision of this Act other than section 161 or any other law for the time being in force, the Claims Tribunal, court or other authority awarding such compensation shall verify as to whether in respect of such death or bodily injury compensation has already been paid under section 161 or an application for payment of compensation is pending under that section, and such Tribunal, court or other authority shall—</p> <p>(a) if compensation has already been paid under section 161, direct the person liable to pay the compensation awarded by it to refund to the insurer—Motor Vehicles Accident Fund constituted in accordance with sub-section (1) of section 164B so much thereof as is required to be refunded in accordance with the provisions of sub-section (1);</p> <p>...</p>	
54.	<p>163. Refund in certain cases of compensation paid under section 161.—</p> <p>(1) The payment of compensation in respect of the death of, or grievous hurt to, any person under section 161 shall be</p>	<p>163. Refund in certain cases of compensation paid under section 161.—</p> <p>...</p> <p>(3) Notwithstanding anything contained under sub-section (1), ex-gratia payments awarded or received in respect of the death of, or grievous hurt, to any</p>	

	<p>subject to the condition that if any compensation (hereafter in this sub-section referred to as the other compensation) or other amount in lieu of or by way of satisfaction of a claim for compensation is awarded or paid in respect of such death or grievous hurt under any other provision of this Act or any other law for the time being in force or otherwise, so much of the other compensation or other amount aforesaid as is equal to the compensation paid under section 161, shall be refunded to the insurer.</p> <p>(2) Before awarding compensation in respect of an accident involving the death of, or bodily injury to, any person arising out of the use of a motor vehicle under any provision of this Act other than section 161 or any other law for the time being in force, the Claims Tribunal, court or other authority awarding such compensation shall verify as to whether in respect of such death or bodily injury compensation has already been paid under section 161 or an application for payment of compensation is pending under that section, and such Tribunal, court or other authority shall—</p>	<p>person, shall not be liable to be refunded to the Motor Vehicles Accident Fund constituted under Section 164B.</p>	
55.	<p>164. Payment of compensation in case of death or grievous hurt, etc.—</p> <p>...</p> <p>(3) Where, in respect of death or grievous hurt due</p>	<p>164. Payment of compensation in case of death or grievous hurt, etc.—</p> <p>...</p> <p>(4) Notwithstanding anything contained under sub-section (3), ex-gratia payments received in</p>	

	to an accident arising out of the use of motor vehicle, compensation has been paid under any other law for the time being in force, such amount of compensation shall be reduced from the amount of compensation payable under this section.	respect of death or grievous hurt due to an accident arising out of the use of motor vehicle, shall not be liable to be reduced from the amount of compensation payable under this section.	
56.	<p>166. Application for compensation.—</p> <p>...</p> <p>(3) No application for compensation shall be entertained unless it is made within six months of the occurrence of the accident.</p> <p>...</p>	<p>166. Application for compensation.—</p> <p>...</p> <p>(3) No application for compensation shall be entertained unless it is made within six months of the occurrence of the accident.</p> <p>Provided that the Claims Tribunal may entertain an application for compensation after the expiry of the said period of six months from the date of occurrence of the accident, but within a further period not exceeding twelve months, if it is satisfied that the applicant was prevented by sufficient cause from making an application within such period.</p>	
57.	<p>167. Option regarding claims for compensation in certain cases-</p> <p>Notwithstanding anything contained in the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923 (8 of 1923), where the death of, or where the death of, or bodily injury to, any person gives rise to a claim for compensation under this Act and also under the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923, the person entitled to compensation may without prejudice to the provisions of Chapter X claim such compensation under either of those Acts but not under</p>	<p>167. Option regarding claims for compensation in certain cases-</p> <p>Notwithstanding anything contained in the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923 (8 of 1923), where the death of, or bodily injury to, any person gives rise to a claim for compensation under this Act and also under the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923, the person entitled to compensation may without prejudice to the provisions of Chapter X claim such compensation under either of those Acts but not under both.</p>	

	both.		
58.	<p>168. Award of the Claims Tribunal.—</p> <p>(1) On receipt of an application for compensation made under section 166, the Claims Tribunal shall, after giving notice of the application to the insurer and after giving the parties (including the insurer) an opportunity of being heard, hold an inquiry into the claim or, as the case may be, each of the claims and, subject to the provisions of section 163 may make an award determining the amount of compensation which appears to it to be just and specifying the person or persons to whom compensation shall be paid and in making the award the Claims Tribunal shall specify the amount which shall be paid by the insurer or owner or driver of the vehicle involved in the accident or by all or any of them, as the case may be:</p> <p>(2) The Claims Tribunal shall arrange to deliver copies of the award to the parties concerned expeditiously and in any case within a period of fifteen days from the date of the award.</p> <p>(3) When an award is made under this section, the person who is required to pay any amount in terms</p>	<p>168. Award of the Claims Tribunal.—</p> <p>(1) On receipt of an application for compensation made under section 166, the Claims Tribunal shall, after giving notice of the application to the insurer and after giving the parties (including the insurer) an opportunity of being heard, hold an inquiry into the claim or, as the case may be, each of the claims and, subject to the provisions of section 163 may make an award determining the amount of compensation which appears to it to be just and specifying the person or persons to whom compensation shall be paid and in making the award the Claims Tribunal shall specify the amount which shall be paid by the insurer or owner or driver of the vehicle involved in the accident or by all or any of them, as the case may be:</p> <p>(2) The Claims Tribunal shall arrange to deliver copies of the award to the parties concerned expeditiously and in any case within a period of fifteen days from the date of the award.</p> <p>(3) When an award is made under this section, the person who is required to pay any amount in terms</p> <p>(4) The application for</p>	

	<p>of such award shall, within thirty days of the date of announcing the award by the Claims Tribunal, deposit the entire amount awarded in such manner as the Claims Tribunal may direct.</p>	<p>compensation made under section 166 shall be dealt with by the Claims Tribunal as expeditiously as possible and endeavour shall be made by it to dispose of the application within twelve months from the date of receipt of application: Provided that where any such application could not be disposed of within the said period of twelve months, the Claims Tribunal shall record its reasons in writing for not disposing of the application within that period.</p>	
59.	<p>177A. Penalty for contravention of regulations under section 118.—</p> <p>Whoever contravenes the regulations made under section 118, shall be punishable with fine which shall not be less than five hundred rupees, but may extend to one thousand rupees.</p>	<p>177A. Penalty for contravention of regulations under section 118.—</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Whoever contravenes the regulations made under section 118, shall be punishable with fine which shall not be less than five hundred rupees, but may extend to one thousand rupees. Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (1), if any contravention of regulations made under section 118 is also an offence punishable with penalty or fine under any other provision of this Act, the penalty or fine imposed only under such other provision shall be applicable. 	
60.	<p>183. Driving at excessive speed, etc.—</p> <p>(1) Whoever, drives or causes any person who is employed by him or subjects someone under his control to drive a</p>	<p>183. Driving at excessive speed, etc.—</p> <p>(1) Whoever, drives or causes any person who is employed by him or subjects someone under his control to drive a motor vehicle in contravention of the</p>	

	<p>motor vehicle in speed limits referred to in contravention of the speed limits referred to in section 112 shall be punishable in the following manner, namely:—</p> <p>4in the following manner, namely:—</p> <p>(i) where such motor vehicle is a light motor vehicle with fine which shall not be less than one thousand rupees but may extend to two thousand rupees;</p> <p>...</p> <p>(ii) where such motor vehicle is a medium goods vehicle or a medium passenger vehicle or a heavy goods vehicle or a heavy passenger vehicle with fine which shall not be less than two thousand rupees, but may extend to four thousand rupees; and</p> <p>(iii) for such motor vehicle as may be notified by the Central Government, other than those specified under sub-clause (i) and sub-clause (ii), with penalty which shall not be less than five hundred rupees but may extend to thousand rupees; and</p> <p>(iii)(iv) for the second or any subsequent offence under this sub-section the driving licence of such driver shall be impounded as per the provisions of the sub-section (4) of section 206.</p>	
61.	<p>194B. Use of safety belts and the seating of children.—</p> <p>...</p> <p>(2) Whoever drives a motor vehicle or causes or allows a motor vehicle to be driven with a child who, not having attained the age of fourteen 1years, is not secured by a safety belt or a child restraint system shall be punishable with a fine of one</p>	<p>194B. Use of safety belts and the seating of children.—</p> <p>...</p> <p>(2) Whoever drives a motor vehicle or causes or allows a motor vehicle to be driven with a child who, not having attained such the age as shall be notified by the Central Government of 14 years, is not secured by a safety belt or child restraint system shall be punishable with a fine of one thousand rupees.</p>

	thousand rupees.		
62.	N/A	<p>194G. Punishment for offences relating to school bus, school van, or educational institution bus—</p> <p>Whoever drives, causes or allows to be driven, a school bus or a school van or an educational institution bus or such other vehicle as may be notified by the Central Government, while transporting students or staff of a college, school or other educational institution, in contravention of the provisions of this Act shall be punishable with twice the penalty or fine corresponding to that offence under this Act.</p> <p>Explanation 1: For the purposes of this section, school bus means a vehicle with a seating capacity of thirteen passengers and above excluding driver designed and constructed specially for school going children.</p> <p>Explanation 2: For the purposes of this section, school van means a vehicle as defined under AIS:204.</p>	
63.	<p>198A. Failure to comply with standards for road design, construction and maintenance.—</p> <p>(1) Any designated authority, contractor, consultant or concessionaire responsible for the design or construction or maintenance of the safety standards of the road shall follow such design, construction and maintenance standards, as may be prescribed by the Central Government from time to time.</p> <p>(2) Where failure on the</p>	<p>198A. Failure to comply with standards for road design, construction and maintenance.—</p> <p>(1) Any designated authority, contractor, consultant or concessionaire responsible for the design or construction or maintenance of the safety standards of the road shall follow such design, construction and maintenance standards, as may be prescribed by the Central Government under Section 210C or by the State Government under Section 210D, as the case may be, from time to time.</p> <p>(2) Where failure on the part of</p>	

	<p>part of the designated authority, contractor, consultant or concessionaire responsible under sub-section (1) to comply with standards for road design, construction and maintenance, results in death or disability, such authority or contractor or concessionaire shall be punishable with a fine which may extend to one lakh rupees and the same shall be paid to the Fund constituted under section 164B.</p> <p>(3) For the purposes of sub-section (2), the court shall in particular have regard to the following matters, namely:—</p> <p>...</p> <p>(g) such other matters as may be prescribed by the Central Government.</p>	<p>the designated authority, contractor, consultant or concessionaire responsible under sub-section (1) to comply with standards for road design, construction and maintenance, results in death or disability, such authority or contractor or concessionaire shall be punishable with a fine which may extend to one lakh rupees and the same shall be paid to the Fund constituted under section 164B.</p> <p>(i) for national highways, shall be paid to the Fund constituted under section 164B; and</p> <p>(ii) for roads other than national highways, shall be paid in such manner as may be prescribed by the State Government.</p> <p>(3) For the purposes of sub-section (2), the court shall in particular have regard to the following matters, namely:—</p> <p>...</p> <p>(g) such other matters as may be prescribed by the Central Government or the State Government.</p>	
64.	<p>200. Composition of certain offences. —</p> <p>(1) Any offence whether committed before or after the commencement of this Act ¹[punishable under section 177, section 178, section 179, section 180, section 181, section 182, sub-section (1) or sub-section (3) or sub-section (4) of section 182A, section 182B, subsection (1) or sub-section (2) of section 183, section 184 only to the extent of use of handheld communication devices, section 186, section 189, sub-section (2) of section 190, section 192, section 192A, section 194, section 194A, section</p>	<p>200. Composition of certain offences. —</p> <p>(1) Any offence whether committed before or after the commencement of this Act ¹[punishable under section 177, section 178, section 179, section 180, section 181, section 182, sub-section (1) or sub-section (3) or sub-section (4) of section 182A, section 182B, subsection (1) or sub-section (2) of section 183, section 184 only to the extent of use of handheld communication devices, section 186, section 189, sub-section (2) of section 190, section 192, section 192A, section 194, section 194A, section 194B, section 194C, section 194D, section 194E, section 194F, section 196,</p>	

	194B, section 194C, section 194D, section 194E, section 194F, section 196, section 198,] 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:..	section 198,] 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:...	
65.	210D. Power of State Government to make rules.— The State Government may make rules for design, construction and maintenance standards for roads other than national highways, and for any other matter which is, or may be, prescribed by the State Government.	210D. Power of State Government to make rules.— The State Government may make rules for- (a) design, construction and maintenance standards for roads other than national highways;; (b) the manner of payment of fine under sub-clause (ii) of sub-section (2) of section 198A; and (c) and for any other matter which is, or may be, prescribed by the State Government.	
66.	211. Power to levy fee. — Any rule which the Central Government or the State Government is empowered to make under this Act may, notwithstanding the absence of any express provision to that effect, provide for the levy of such fees in respect of applications, amendment of documents, issue of certificates, licences, permits, tests, endorsements, badges, plates, countersignatures, authorisation, supply of statistics or copies of documents or orders and for any other purpose or matter involving the rendering of any service	211. Power to levy fee. — Any rule which the Central Government or the State Government is empowered to make under this Act may, notwithstanding the absence of any express provision to that effect, provide for the levy of such fees in respect of applications, amendment of documents, issue of certificates, licences, permits, tests, endorsements, badges, plates, countersignatures, authorisation, supply of statistics or copies of documents or orders and for any other purpose or matter involving the rendering of any service by the	

	by the officers or authorities under this Act or any rule made thereunder as may be considered necessary:	officers or authorities under this Act or any rule made thereunder as may be considered necessary and late fees for delay in making any application: Provided that in any case, the cumulative late fees levied for delay in making any application shall not exceed ten times the prescribed fee.	
67.	212. Publication, commencement and laying of rules and notifications.— (1) The power to make rules under this Act is subject to the condition of the rules being made after previous publication. ... (4) Every rule made by the Central Government under this Act, every scheme made by the Central Government under sub-section (1) of section 75 and every notification issued by the Central Government under sub-section (1) of section 163 and every notification issued by the Central Government under sub-section (4) of section 41, sub-section (1) of section 58, sub-section (1) of section 59, the proviso to sub-section (1) of section 112, section 118 sub-section (4) of section 163A, section 164, section 177A and sub-section (4) of section 213 shall be laid, as soon as may be after it is made, before each House of Parliament while it is in session for a total period of thirty days which may be comprised in one session or in two or more successive sessions, and if, before the expiry of the session immediately following the session or the successive sessions aforesaid, both Houses agree in making any modification in the rule, scheme or notification or both Houses agree that the rule or scheme should not be made or the notification should not be	212. Publication, commencement and laying of rules and notifications.— (1) The power to make rules under this Act is subject to the condition of the rules being made after previous publication. (4) Every rule made by the Central Government under this Act, every scheme made by the Central Government under sub-section (1) of section 75 and sub-section (4) of section 163 (3) of section 163 161 and every notification issued by the Central Government under sub-section (4) of section 41, sub-section (1) of section 58, sub-section (1) of section 59, the proviso to sub-section (1) of section 112, section 118 sub-section (4) of section 163A, section 164, section 177A and sub-section (4) of section 213 shall be laid, as soon as may be after it is made, before each House of Parliament while it is in session for a total period of thirty days which may be comprised in one session or in two or more successive sessions, and if, before the expiry of the session immediately following the session or the successive sessions aforesaid, both Houses agree in making any modification in the rule, scheme or notification or both Houses agree that the rule or scheme should not be made or the notification should not be	

<p>aforesaid, both Houses agree in making any modification in the rule, scheme or notification or form or be of no effect, as the case may be; so, however, that any such modification or annulment shall be without prejudice to the validity of anything previously done under that rule, scheme or notification.</p>	<p>issued, the rule, scheme or notification shall thereafter have effect only in such modified form or be of no effect, as the case may be; so, however, that any such modification or annulment shall be without prejudice to the validity of anything previously done under that rule, scheme or notification.</p>
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