

* Short, title, extent & commencement

- (i) This act may be called the motor vehicle act 1988.
- (ii) It extends to the whole of India.
- (iii) It shall come into force on such date as the central Government may by notification in the official Gazette, appoint & different dates may be appointed for different states & any reference in this act to the commencement of this Act shall in relation to state, be construed as a reference to coming into force of this act in that state.

Definitions :-

* Area :- In this act, unless the context otherwise requires

→ In relation to any provision of this Act, means such area as the state Government may, having regard to the requirements of that provision, specify by notification in the official Gazette.

* Articulated vehicle :-

→ It means a motor vehicle to which a semi-trailer is attached.

Section 2(2) corresponding to section 2(1-A) of the motor vehicle Act 1939.

* Axial weight :-

→ It means in relation to an axle of a vehicle the total weight transmitted by the several wheels attach to that axle to the surface on which the vehicle rests.

→ Section 2(3) corresponds to section 2(1-4) of the motor vehicle Act 1939.

* Certificate of registration.

→ It means the certificate issued by a competent authority to the effect that a motor vehicle has been duly registered in accordance with the provision of Chapter (IV)

→ sections 2(4) corresponding 2(2) of the motor vehicle Act 1939.

* Conductor licence :-

→ It means the licence issued by a competent authority under Chapter (ii) authorizing the person specified therein to act as a conductor.

→ Sect 2(6) corresponds to section 2(2c) of motor vehicle Act 1939.

* Conductors :-

- In relation to a Stage Carriage, means a person engaged in collecting fares from passengers, regulating their entrance into or exit from the stage carriages & performing such other functions as may be prescribed.
- Section 2(5) corresponds to section 2(B) of motor vehicle Act 1939.

* Contract Carriage :-

- It means a motor which carries or conveys 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 there in and entered into by a person with a holder of a permit in relation to such vehicle or any person authorized by him in this behalf on a fixed or an agreed route or run.
- (a) On a time basis whether or not with reference to any route or distance etc.
- (b) From one point another point & in either case, without stopping to pick up or set down passengers not included

in the contract, any where during the journey, & includes,

- (i) a motorcab &
- (ii) a motorcab not with standing that separate parts are changed for it passengers.

→ Section 2(7) corresponds to Section 2(3) of the motor vehicle Act 1939.

* Dealers includes person who's engaged

- (a) in the manufacture of motor vehicles
- (b) in building bodies for attachment to chassis.

(c) or in the repair of motor vehicle.

(d) in the business of hypothecation leasing or hire purchase of motor vehicle.

→ Section 2(8) corresponding to Section 2(4) of the motor vehicle Act 1939.

* Drivers Includes :-

→ In relation to a motor vehicle which is drawn by another motor vehicle, the person who acts as steersman of the drawn vehicle.

→ Section 2(9) corresponds to Section 2(5) of the motor vehicle Act 1939.

* Driving Licences :-

- It means the licences issued by a competent authority under chapter II authorising the person specified therein to drive, otherwise than as a learner or motor vehicle or a motor vehicle of any specified class or description.
- Section 5(2)(b). Corresponds to section 2(5-A) of the motor vehicle Act, 1930.

* Educational institution bus,

- It means an omnibus, which is owned by a college, school or other educational institution and used solely for the purpose of transporting students of the educational institution in connection with any of its activity.

* Fare :-

- Fare includes sums payable for a season ticket or in respect of the hire or a contract carriage.

* Golden hour :-

→ It means the time periods lasting one hour following a traumatic injury during which there is highest likelihood of preventing death by providing prompt medical care.

* Goods :-

→ Goods includes like stocks and/or things (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 or passengers travelling in the vehicle.

* Goods Carriages :-

→ It means any motor vehicle constructed or adapted for use solely for the carriage of goods or any motor vehicle not so constructed or adapted when used for the carriage of goods.

* Gross vehicle weight :-

→ It means in respect of any vehicle the total weight of the vehicle and load certified & registered by the registering authority as permissible for that vehicle.

* Heavy Goods Vehicle :-

→ It means any goods carries the gross v. weight of which or a tractor or a road trailer, the combined weight of either of which, exceeds 12,000 kg.

* Heavy Passenger motor vehicle.

→ It means any public service vehicle or private vehicle or educational institution bus or omnibus the gross vehicle weight on any of which or a motor car the combined weight of which exceeds 12,000 kg.

* Learner's Licence :-

→ It means the licence issued by a competent authority under Chapter II authorising the person specified therein to drive as a Learner or motor vehicle or a motor vehicle of any specified class or description.

Licence authority :-

→ It means the licence an authority empowered to issue licences under chapter II or as the case may be chapter III.

* Light motor vehicle :-

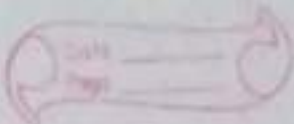
→ Light motor vehicle means a transport vehicle or omnibus the gross weight or either or which are motor cars or tractors or road rollers the unladen weight or any or which does not exceed 7500 kg.

* Manufacturer :-

→ It means a person who is engaged in manufacturing motor vehicle.

* Maxicab :-

→ It means any motor vehicle constructed or adapted to carry more than six passengers but not more than twelve passengers including the driver whose hire are provided.



* Medicem Goods vehicle :-

→ It means any goods carriage other than a light motor vehicle, vehicle or a heavy goods vehicle.

* Medicem Passengers motor vehicle :-

→ It means any public service vehicle or private service vehicle or educational institution bus other than a motor cycle, [adapted vehicle] light motor vehicle or heavy passenger motor vehicle.

* Motor Car :-

→ It means any motor vehicle constructed or adapted to carry not more than six passengers excluding the driver, horse hire or reward.

* Motor Car :-

→ It means any motor vehicle other than a transport vehicle, omnibus, road roller, tractor, motor cycle or [adapted carriage].

* Motor cycle :-

→ It means a two-wheeler motor vehicle or a tricycle or any detachable side-car having any extra wheel, attached to the motor vehicle.

* Motor vehicle or vehicle :-

→ It means any mechanical propeller vehicle adapted for use upon roads whether the power of propulsion is transmitted there to from an external or internal source & includes a chassis to which a body has not been attached & trailers but does not include a vehicle running upon fixed rails or a vehicle or a special types 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 or not exceeding [twelve-five cubic centimeters].

* Motor bus :-

→ It means any motor vehicle constructed or adapted to carry more than six persons excluding the driver.

* Owner :-

→ It means a person in which some a motor vehicle stands registered, and where such person is minor, the guardian of minor & in relation to motor vehicle which is the subject of a hire purpose agreement

etc an agreement or lease etc an agreement or hire the (action) the person in possession of the vehicle under that agreement.

* Permit :-

→ It means a permit issued by a state or regional Transport Authority or an authority prescribed in this behalf under this act authorising the use of a motor vehicle as a transport vehicle.

* Prescribed :-

→ It means prescribed by rule / under this act.

* Private service vehicle :-

→ It means a motor vehicle constructed or adapted to carry more than six persons excluding the driver & ordinarily used by one or more persons as the owner or such vehicle for the purpose of carrying persons to or in connection with his trade or business otherwise than for hire or reward but does not include a motor vehicle used for public purpose.

* Public Place :-

→ It means a road, street, way to or any other place, whether a through lane or not, to which the public have or right of access & includes any place or stand at which passengers are picked up or set down by a stage carriage.

* Public Service Vehicle :-

→ It means any motor vehicle used or adapted to be used for or used for the carriage of passengers for hire or reward and includes motorcab, a motorcab, contract carriage, and stage carriage.

* Registered axle weight :-

→ It means in respect of the axle of any vehicle the axle weight certified and registered by the registering authority as permissible for that axle.

* Registering Authority :-

→ It means an authority empowered to register motor vehicles under chapter IV.

* Route :-

→ It means a series of travels which specifies the highway to be traversed by a motor vehicle between one terminus and another.

* Scheme :-

→ It means a scheme framed under this act.

* Semi-trailer :-

→ It means a vehicle not mechanically propelled (other than trailer) which is intended to be connected to a motor vehicle and which is so constructed that a portion of it is superimposed on, and a part of whose weight is borne by, that motor vehicle.

* Stage Carriage :-

→ It means a motor vehicle constructed or adapted to carry more than six passengers excluding the driver but hire or reward or separate fares paid by or for individual passengers either for the whole journey or for stages of journey.

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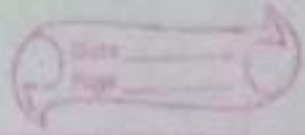
* State Government :-

→ In the relation to a union territory means the administrator there or appointed under article 239 of constitution.

* State transport undertaking :-

→ It means any undertaking providing road transport service, where such undertaking is carried on by :-

- (1) The central Govt or state Govt.
- (2) Any road transport corporation established under Section 3 of the road transport Corporation Act 1950 (64 of 1950).
- (3) Any municipality or any corporation or company owned or controlled by the central Government or one or more state Governments or by the central Government and one or more state Governments.



Transport Management

- Public Service Vehicle
- Registered axle weight
- Registered authority
- Road
- Semi-trailers
- Stage carriage
- State Government (STA)
- State transport interdocking
- Tourist vehicle
- Tractor
- Traffic sign
- weight
- E-card / E-tracker.

10/04/2020

Licensing of Drivers of motor vehicle :-

- Necessity for driving licence.
- No person shall drive a motor vehicle in public place unless he holds an effective for driving licence, extended to him. Authorising to drive the vehicle & no person shall so drive a transport vehicle unless his driving licence specifically him so to do. (Section 75).
- The condition for having licence is prescribed by central Govt.

Age limit for driving a motor vehicle :-

- No person under the age of 18 years shall drive a motor vehicle in public place provided (not exceeding 500 cc) may be driven in public place by the person attaining the age of 16 years.
- No person under the age of 20 years shall drive a transport vehicle.
- No learner licence or driving licence shall be issued for any person to drive a vehicle unless he is eligible to do.

Responsibility of owners of motor vehicle.

- No owners or persons in charge of motor vehicle shall cause or permit any person who does not satisfy the provision of sections 3 or 4 to drive the vehicle.

Restrictions on the holding driving licence.

- No holder of driving or learner licence shall permit it to be used by another person.

Ground of learner licence :-

- Learner licence may be issued for school, business, establishment or transport before being issued or driving licence.
- The applicant should be qualified matriculation & having some knowledge about traffic sign & symbols.

Smoke Test :-

- * Tractor
Below 3.25% emission per m^3
- * 2 wheelers 3 wheelers
Before 2000 carbon monoxide - 4.5%
After 2000 3rd March - 3.5% (2 stroke)
- * 4 wheelers - Manufacture as per Bharat
Stage 2 carbon monoxide percentage - 3%
- * 4 wheelers manufacture as per pre-Bharat
Stage 3 carbon monoxide percentage -
→ 0.5%

Traffic sign's :-

- 1- Mandatory
- 2- Cautionary
- 3- Information
- 4- Prohibition

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Age limit for driving licence :-

- Motor cycle without gear 16 years.
- Motor cycle with gear 18 years.
- Invalid Carriage 18 years.
- Light motor vehicle. (Not-transport) - 18 years.
- LMV (Transport) - 18 years.
- Medium Goods vehicle - 18 years.
- Medium passenger motor vehicle - 20 years.
- Heavy Goods vehicle - 20 years.
- Heavy Passenger Motor vehicle - 20 years.
- Road Rollers - 20 years.

Difference between STA & RTA

STA :- state transport authority :-

- STA gives effect to directives issued under section 67 to control Road transport by state government throughout the state.
- To control & regulate the activities & policy of Regional transport authority.
- To conduct not less than two meetings in a year.
- STA chairman transport secretary.

→ Members - IG (Police) chief engineers
or PWD ~~has~~ been MLA, two non-government
representative.

→ STA secretary transport commissioner
joint transport commissioner.

→ Powers - to consider application for
grant renewal, permit for interstate
route.

RTA: - Regional transport authority (RTA)

→ RTA decide policy to control road
transport as per the direction of STA
through out the region.

→ To fix the fare for, Taxi from
time to time throughout the region.

→ To conduct not less than 6 meetings
in a year & do the business regarding
control of road transport.

(ii) Ex-showroom price & on road price -

- There is huge difference, Ex-showroom, & on road price. Ex-showroom price is the basic price which doesn't include insurance, RTD registration prices, extended warranty if any & sometimes the municipality road tax etc...
- After adding all these, you will get the on-road price.

(iii) Use of vehicle :-

- Select the vehicle on basis of what purpose you are buying (personal, commercial use, expected seat capacity).

(iv) Inspecting the vehicle :-

- Before purchasing the vehicle inspect the vehicle for wherever the features are. As per your demand or not.

(v) Gather expert review :-

- Read expert comments & review on the vehicle you are buying. Do the comparative study with other class or same vehicle to check out the added benefits. Inquire about ~~the~~ extended warranty as well as repair service contact.

(vi) Test drive the vehicle -

→ Analyse & be sure that the vehicle has characteristics that you are looking for. inspect & feel carefully all the interior & exterior such as burner or vehicle checkup your vehicle thoroughly include breaking, electrical, steering, system etc. before drive to home.

(vii) when & where to buy -

→ Vehicle price hike up & down often ex-showrooms price & taxes applicable & also varied as per location hence it is important to decide, when & where to buy a vehicle.

(viii) Closing the deal -

→ Vehicle price hike up & down often so negotiate the price of the vehicle. Remember the actual price of the car may be far less than the advertised price to be bargained as much as possible.

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Factors to be considered before buying used vehicle.

(1) Tyres:-

The condition of tyre & its life & nature of wear must be checked.

(2) Body:-

The condition of body paint & dent must be checked.

(3) Battery:-

The condition of battery is also essential before evaluation because its cost is also high.

(4) Engine:-

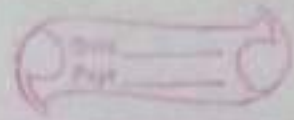
→ Starting qualities, good pickup, low fuel consumption, power, output must be checked on road test.

→ Check also engine oil pressure exhaust smoke will also indicate the condition of cylinders & working parts.

(5) Running Condition:-

→ On the road test it is possible to know the drive mechanism such as clutch, gear box, universal joint, differential.

The wear & tear can be seen on the road test.



(6) Noise :-

→ Check the noise level & its origin & source.

(7) Registration & Tax Payment :-

→ The vehicle RC Book must be checked but with experience it is possible to indicate the number of years of service of vehicle.

(8) Make an model year :-

→ This can be also seen from RC Book.

(9) No. of owners :-

→ from RC book it is possible to know the No. of owners & the type of person who owned.

(10) Popularity of the make depending upon the public opinion, market rate of the vehicle goes up & down.

Q. What is accident Survey Report?

Ans:- When ever an accident occurs all particulars have to be collected for purpose of preparing a report known as accident Survey report. While applying for insurance claim to insurance company when the vehicle is an accident or damage due to natural locality.

→ An accident report is to be attached with application form.

→ It is prepared by the surveyor appointed by the insurance company. It contains the following particulars -

(i) General -

site, date & time of the accident.

(ii) Registration No of vehicle involved in accident.

(iii) Nature of accident -

Collision with or avoidance of overhanging or other kind of accident.

(iv) Primary cause of accident -

Fault of driver or pedestrian, defective road surface, other cause, unknown.

(v) Light condition -

Day light, Dark, dark with street light, dark with no street light.

(vi) Road condition -

straight, bend, intersection, flat, dry, wet, vice concrete etc.

(vii) Earth moved -

(viii) Traffic condition -

light, moderate, traffic, controlled, junction, uncontrolled junction.

(ix) Responsibility of drivers —
Sex, age, driving experience intoxicated,
overload or inattentive speeding into
road.

(x) Responding of pedestrians —
Age, sex, deaf, or blind or otherwise
walking on road, crossing or running
into road, intoxicated, Confusionment,
traffic, taking in road ways.

(xi) Particulars of motor vehicle —
Age of vehicle, over load, defective
brake, defective, steering, parachute or
bracket or other services mechanical
defect.

(xii) Casualties killed or injured —
Riders of motor cycle, passengers other
than driver or rider, cyclist
pedestrians, not known.

(xiii) Wherever the motor vehicle involved
in accident is covered by insurance to
the extent required by the MVA.

(xiv) Report of investigation & court
proceedings.

24/04/2020

→ Situation in which ownership of the motor vehicle is transferred & the procedure to change the ownership.

Situation :-

- 1- On the death of the owner of the vehicle.
- 2- On sell or purchase of vehicle.
- 3- Purchase in public Auction.
- 4- Registration in the name of Grantee on the death of Registered owner.

(1.) On the death of the owner of the vehicle :-

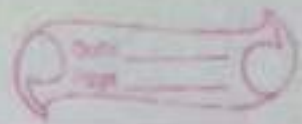
→ When the owner of the vehicle die the person succeeding to position of the vehicle may inform the registering authority about occurrence of the death of owner & his own intention to use the vehicle.

→ With in 30 days of the death of the owner.

→ Successor can use the vehicle for the period of 3 month.

Documents Required :-

(i) Application for the transfer of ownership in the name of the person succeeding



to the position of the vehicle.

- (ii) Death certificate of the owner.
- (iii) Affidavit the Successor.
- (iv) Address proof.
- (v) Succession certificate.
- (vi) All valid documents of the vehicle.
(PUC, Insurance, RC, Tax).
- (vii) The appropriate fees (Last of the Registration fees).

(2.) On sell or purchase of vehicle :-

- The purchase of the vehicle may in form the registering authority about notice of transfer of ownership on purchase.
- Time limit - 14 days (with in the same office area).

Documents :-

- Declaration of seller.
- Declaration of purchaser.
- Noc. (In case vehicle coming from another state) [No objection certificate]
- Income tax declaration for seller & purchaser (except 2 wheeler).
- All valid documents [PUC, Insurance, RC, Tax, Insurance].
- Prescribed fee.

3. Purchase in public auction :-

→ The person who has purchased an vehicle in public auction conducted by central or state Govt. needs an application in form 32 or taking position of the vehicle to the registering authority.

→ Time limit - 30 days.

Documents :-

- (i) Application of purchase of motor vehicle
- (ii) Declaration from purchaser.
- (iii) NOC.
- (iv) The certified copy of the order of central or state Govt authorising the auction.
- (v) Address proof.
- (vi) Valid document (PUC, Tax, Insurance, RC)
- (vii) Prescribed fee.

3. Purchase in public auction :-

→ The person who has purchased an vehicle in public auction conducted by central or state Govt. needs an application in form 32 or taking position of the vehicle to the registering authority,

→ Time limit - 30 days.

Documents :-

- (i) Application of purchase of motor vehicle.
- (ii) Declaration from purchaser.
- (iii) NoC
- (iv) The certified copy of the order of central or state govt authorising the action.
- (v) Address proof.
- (vi) Valid document (PUC, Tax, Insurance, RC)
- (vii) Prescribed fee.

4. Registration in the name of finance or the default or registered owner —

→ In case of higher purchase, lease, ~~agreement~~ agreement if the registered owner become defaulters the finance can be applied both the change of ownership.

→ Document submitted

→ Form No 30 & 36.

→ Appropriate fees.

→ After receiving such application the registering authority give an opportunity to the ~~def~~ default owner to make any representation by sending him a notice after verifying documents & particulars authority may cancel the

Light Commercial vehicle :-

TATA SFG 410x

Single cab, Tata ~~Super Ace~~ 207 DI,
~~407~~ 407 Turbo.

Small Commercial vehicle :-

Tata Ace, Tata Super Ace.

Passenger vehicle :-

Tata Nano, Indica, Indigo ES, Beta,
Nexon, Hexa, Tiago.

Defence vehicle :-

Two seater Ambulance, Four seater
ambulance, Crew Cab, Passenger Carriers.

(6) Bajaj Auto Ltd (Pune, Maharashtra)

Passenger - Bajaj RE diesel, RE GDI,
Megha max.

Good vehicle - GC max diesel, GC max CNG

(7) Volkswagen - (Maharashtra)

Vento, Polo, Jetta.

(8) Hindustan Motors (West Bengal)

Ambulance, Police, lance, out lander.

Automobile institutes :-

1 - Central Road Research Institute Ltd -
1950 is a Constituent lab of India

(Council of Science & Industrial Research)

Location - New Delhi & conducts research & development in the areas of design construction, maintenance & management of Road & Airways. It also works in areas traffic & surface transportation planning.

2. PCRA :-

(Petroleum Conservation & Research Association)

→ It is a organisation established in India in 1978 under the control of ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas of govt. of India, that is engaged in promoting energy efficiency in various sectors of economy.

→ It helps the govt. in proposing policies & strategies, aimed at reducing India's dependency on oil in order to save money, reduce the environmental effect of use of oil & conserve fossil fuel.

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CIET :-

(Central Institute of Road & Transport)

- It is a Govt of India undertaking, estd. under the ministry of Shipping & Transport & Association of State Road Transport Undertaking (ASTRU).
- It is a nodal agency known to be only one of its kind providing a national level higher research & training on road transportation & assist in testing guidance & consultancy in the field. Perme, Maharashtra, estd-1967

Types of forms used in MVA (purpose)

Form - 1

Application form declaration of physical fitness -

→ Form - 1 (a)

Medical certificate.

Form - 2

Application for the grant or renewal of learner's licence.

Form - 3

Learner's licence.

Form-4

Applications for licence to drive a motor vehicle.

Form-5

Driving certificate issued by driving school.

Form-6

Form for driving licence (ordinary)

Form-7

Form of driving licence (smart card)

Form-8

Applications for the addition of a new class of vehicle to a driving licence.

Form-9

Form of application for renewal of driving licence.

Form-10

Statutory register of driving licence.

Form - 11

Form of licence for the establishment of driving school.

Form - 12

Application to engage in the business of importing.

Form - 13

Application for renewing a licence to engage in the business of importing.

Form - 14

Register showing the enrolment of the trainees in the driving school establishment.

Form - 15

Register showing the driving hours spent in the trainees.

Form - 16

Form of application of renewal of trade certificate.

Form - 17

Form of trade certificate.

Form - 18

Confirmation or loss or destruction of a trade certificate an application for duplicate.

Form - 19

Registers to be maintained by the holder of Trade Certificate.

Form - 20

Form of application of registration of motor vehicle.

Form - 21

Sale Certificate.

Form - 23

Form of Certificate of Registration.

Form - 28

NOC (If the vehicle coming from other region)

Form - 29

Declaration of seller.

Form - 30

Declaration of Purchaser

Form - 31

Application for the transfer of ownership.

Basic elements of transport management.

(1) Market Potential -

It includes types of goods or passengers, social as well as probable conception.

(2) Selection of Vehicle -

It depends upon the types of load/passenger & types of service.

(i) Depending upon the load to be carried road conditions, working condition, types of goods to be carried, the appropriate vehicle to be selected.

→ It means the vehicle is to be selected for transporting large goods the choice will be heavy power vehicle.

(ii) The selection of chassis length mainly depends upon the load to be carried & road conditions.

(3) Organisation setup -

Govt, Semi-Govt & Private.

- (4) Legal Compliance -
Documents required as per MVA
as per - (i) RC
(ii) Tax certificate
(iii) Insurance
(iv) PUC
(v) Permit

(5) Policy of transport organisation -

(a) Policy towards passengers -

- (i) Laundry service
- (ii) Concession pass for student & senior citizen
- (iii) Expanded service on special route
- (iv) Night service on special route

(b) Policy towards employee -

- (i) Bonus for employee
- (ii) Over time allowance
- (iii) Health insurance
- (iv) Free travel package
- (v) Employee training

Permit :-

→ Permit means a permit issue by state or regional authority prescribed by Govt authorising the use of a motor vehicle a transport vehicle.

→ Types of Permits are :-

- (1) Stage Carriage Permit
- (2) Contract Carriage Permit.
- (3) Private Service vehicle
- (4) Goods Carriage Permit
- (5) National Permit
- (6) All India Permit.

(1) Stage Carriage Permit :-

→ The STA announces scheme from grant of stage carriage permit from time to time, depending upon the requirement of buses on different route of the city.

→ This permit issued under Sec-72 of motor vehicle 1988.

→ The permit holder can operate their buses under their allotted routes for picking passenger from one place to another. All private stage carriage buses coming under this category.

(2) Contract Carriage permit :-

- This is the most common type of permit used for hire & reward purpose.
- The permit holder can operate under a contract with his client for a fixed destination within state or outside the state.
- For this an agreement should be executed between the client and operator of the list of the passengers available with the driver.
- The permit holder can't pick passengers other than those mentioned in the list such type of bus are known as chartered bus.
- This permit issue under sec 74, 1988 MVA.

(3) Temporary permit

- A temporary permit is issue by STA under sec-87 motor vehicle act 1988 for transport vehicle for a limited period of time for a following reason.

- (i) For the convenience of passengers on special occasion such as to attend fairs or religious meet.

- (i) For the purpose of seasonal business.
(ii) To meet a particular temporary need.

(4) Goods Carriage Permit -

Such permit is granted under sec 79 of motor vehicle act 1988, vehicle operating with in the state.

→ Permits granted to a particular vehicle for carrying a particular load has to be apply for that.

(5) National Permit :-

National permit are issued to goods vehicle to enable them to go outside the home state.

→ It is issued minimum for 4 consecutive state.

→ For obtaining such permits the max age of particular vehicle should not exceed 19 years for multiple axle is should not exceed 15 years.

(6) All India Tourist Permit :-

This permit is given to luxury buses which has white colour with a blue ribbon of 5 cm width at the centre or exterior of the body & the word

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tourist shall be seated on two sides of vehicle within a circle of 60 cm diameter.

- A Tourist permit shall be demand to be invalid from the date on which the motor vehicle covered by the permit complete 9 years in the case of motor carb & 8 years when the vehicle is other than motor carb.

Importance of Warranty system :-

- A Warranty usually is a written contract for a product & declares the maker's responsibility to repair or replace a defective product or its parts. When you make or make purchase the manufacturer or seller makes an important promise to stand behind the product.

- Some warranties provide coverage only if you maintained or use the product as directed.

For Ex:- A warranty may cover only personal use. doesn't cover the business use of the product.

→ Make sure that the warranty will meet your need. In warranty system the defective parts requested. The cost not charged from the customer.

→ The expenses or repairs are born by the manufacturer. Some times with the understanding of carrent company. The warranty claim are ordered even after expiry of warranty period.

→ If you have purchase any product consider warranty, and found any defect with in warranty period the contact the retailer & to resolve the problem other wise contact your state or local customer protect office.

Procedure to register a newly purchase car:-

→ To obtain the registration certificate, a motor vehicle, the applicant required applying in form - 20 to registration authority with in 7 days from the date of purchase of vehicle. The owner of vehicle is required to fill up. The

Date _____
Page _____

information & submit the same to the authority in whose the region the applicant resides.

→ The applicant must be accompanied with following document.

→ Bill Certificate in form 21. given by dealer.

→ Roadworthiness Certificate from the manufacturer. (Form 22, Form 22/A)

→ Purchase invoice. (Form vehicle attracting the same tax).

→ Temporary registration if any.

→ Valid insurance certificate.

→ Address proof.

→ Actual Receipt of registering in municipal limit.

→ Pan number or Form no-60 (2 copy).

→ Customs clear certificate incase of imported vehicle along with licence & bond.

→ Bill of entry for imported vehicle.

Appropriate fees after bill of entry of above documents the owners of the vehicle required to produce the vehicle before the registering authority for verification & inspection.

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→ The registering authority verifies only the entry made by the declarant with form-20 of its particulars of vehicle. Once the registration booklet a registration number is allotted & registration number is given to the owner.

Fitness for Transport vehicle :-

→ A fitness certificate is a document in the prescribed form showing that the vehicle is mechanically fit & complied with all the specifications & requirements of motor vehicle act. If the vehicle to be used for commercial operation. The vehicle is inspected physically by transport authority from regular basis for its road worthiness.

→ The Certificate of fitness is issued for form 32. This certificate will remain operative, be valid throughout India.

2 Marks

IM

14/08/2020

(1) Goods vehicle :-

→ It means any motor vehicle constructed or adapted to use upon the road solely for carrying goods. Such vehicle can be used on contract etc condition without purchase agreement.

(2) Route :-

→ It means line or travel or specific way in between two terminals or which motor vehicle may be operated.

(3) Public Place :-

→ It means a road, street, way or other place where there is a thoroughfare or to which public have a right of access & includes any place or stand at which passengers are picked or set down by a stage carriage.

(4) Trip :-

→ Journey between two stations it means from start or travel to the final destination for carrying passengers or goods etc highest or reward is known as Trip.

(5) General provision of regulating maintenance of motor vehicle:

→ The central Govt. make rules regulating the construction, equipment & maintenance of motor vehicle & trailer & any or all following matters.

- (i) The width, height, length & over hang of the vehicle & the load carried.
- (ii) The size, nature & condition of tyre.
- (iii) The Brakes & steering gears.
- (iv) Signaling appliance, lence & reflector.
- (v) Speed Governor.
- (vi) Emission of smoke, visible or sparks, called out.
- (vii) The reduction of noise caused by vehicle.
- (viii) The embossment of chassis number & engine number & the date of manufacture.
- (ix) Safety belts, handle bar of motorcycle, auto depressor & other safety essential for driver, passengers & other road user.
- (x) The standard of components used on the vehicle in built safety devices.

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(vi) Provision of transportation of goods of dangerous or hazardous nature to human life.

(vii) standard of emission of air pollutants

Infrastructure facilities required at depot. i-

(1) Internal parking & external parking regularly in service bus state in the interior of the garage, with rick used or a older service vehicle & vehicle awaiting disposal are state externally.

(2) Fueling point.

(3) Fuel storage tanks

(4) Engineering section Smaller depot garage may contain the minimum engineering facility. limited to light servicing facility.

(5) Inspection pits.

(6) Bus washing bay.

(7) Break fasting lounge.

(8) Bus staff canteen or rest room.

(9) Several bus depots are supply mented by a central work facility

- (10) Garage may also contain recovery vehicles to recover breakdown vehicles.
- (11) Over head tank for water supply
- (12) Adequate electricity supply.
- (13) Central store.

Log Book :-

→ Every vehicle has a logbook which contains about the detail about the running time for a trip & also. The driver is to update the log book regularly the data like, station, start time, stop time, total time to travel, maintenance, fueling, loading & unloading or good quantity & total distance covered are written in the logbook when the driver is at the end of trip. The driver produces the logbook along with other documents.

Vehicle ledger :- (Trip operational sheet)

→ The data taken from preoperational sheet is posted in a ledger called a vehicle ledger. The trip is indicated by a trip number which is also known as job. Additional columns are provided for gross profit before vehicle tax, depreciation or tyre cost. The balance or cash available is given in last column. The ~~old~~ vehicle ledger is collective record of the trip, exposing the financial aspect of transportation.

* Preparing the old vehicle for selling:-

- Wash & vacuum the car.
- Make sure that your vehicle is free from abnormal sound, dents scratches.
- It necessary make cost repair or replacement parts.
- Wipe the brake dust on the wheel cover and treat the tyre with tyre gloss product.
- Thoroughly clean the window (in side outside) and all the mirrored surface.
- Wipe down the dashboard and clean the ashtray.

15/04/2020

The Role of Automobile engineer in transport organization :-

→ A Automobile Engineer is the real technical in automobile as well as transport industry, so he is required to play an important role as a responsible person as follows -

(Any four points, each carry 1 mark)

- 1- Automobile Engineers as an authority have to perform different function in the office as STA/RTA as licensing authority, registration authority, taxation authority etc. ...
- 2- In transport organizations, planning & scheduling various transport operations - Route survey and trip planning, scheduling of buses and crews.
- 3- To maintain different records and its analysis.
- 4- Traffic analysis and control.
- 5- To adopt new technology and to introduce various improvement programs in new generation vehicle.
- 6- To try for different means of fuel economy.

- 7- To try to make vehicle more attractive
more comfortable and more reliable.
- 8- He is required to carry out the
research and impact drivers training
and road safety aspects.

Explain the role of ARAI in Automobile industry :-

→ Automobiles research Association of India

1- ARAI is co-operative industrial research
association by the automobile industry
with the ministry of Industries,
Government of India. The ARAI is
located in the western part of Pune,
Maharashtra established in 1966.

2- The Role of the Association are to
provide research & development in
automotive engineering for industry,
Product design and development, Evaluation
of automotive equipment, Testing, Certifi-
cation and Calibration services to the
industry for developing safe, reliable
and eco-friendly & users —

friendly vehicles/components/products, carry out test and calibration in accordance with global methods and customer's requirements and to harmonize Indian automotive standards to global standards.

3- In order to meet the development requirements of Industry, several facility and competence build-up projects are completed. These are Engine Design/Simulation software.

After Installation, Development of hi-hat CNG kits, new techniques and software capabilities in noise, vibration, Harshness Analysis, vehicle crash analysis, VDA6.3 software base plastic dynamometer control, particulate measurement system and digitally controlled load simulation.

4- ARAI is only automotive engineering R & D institute in India to be awarded ISO 9001 quality system certification.

5- ARAI is the first Indian institute to develop HCNG (Hydrogen blended CNG)

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fuel engine complying with EURO V standards for light commercial vehicle (HDI is greener than CNG and perceived as the ultimate alternative to fossil fuels. The engine has been developed for Tata motors)

Write the objectives of taxation :-

Ans- Objectives of taxation (Ans 4- each point carry 1 mark)

- 1- Raising the revenue of Government.
- 2- Economical growth of state and nation.
- 3- Reduction in unemployment.
- 4- Reduction in regional disparities.
- 5- Distributional justice to all the people.
- 6- Price stability.
- 7- Control of cyclical fluctuations.

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The general provisions regarding construction and maintenance of motor-vehicles:

→ General Provisions regarding construction and maintenance of motor vehicle:

(Any 4 points, each point carry 1 mark)

The Central government may make rules regulating the construction, equipment and maintenance, of motor vehicles and trailers to all or any of the following matters namely,

- (i) The width, height, length and overhang of vehicles and of the load carried,
- (ii) The size, nature and condition of tyres,
- (iii) Brakes and steering gear,
- (iv) Signaling appliances, lamps and reflectors
- (v) Speed governor
- (vi) The emission of smoke, visible vapours, sparks, ashes, grit or oil,
- (vii) The reduction of noise caused by vehicles,
- (viii) The embossment of chassis number and engine number and the date of manufacturing,
- (ix) Safety belts, handle bars, motor cycles, auto-dippers and other equipment essential for safety of driver, passenger and other road users.

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- (i) Standards of the components used in the vehicle as inbuilt safety devices
- (ii) Provision of transportation of goods of dangerous or hazardous nature to human life.
- (iii) Standard for emission of air pollutants

What is the role of PCRA in automobile industry?

→ Objectives of Petroleum Conservation Research Association (PCRA):

- (1) To formulate strategies and promote measures for accelerating conservation of petroleum products.
- (2) To create awareness among masses about the importance, benefits and methods of conserving petroleum products and clean environment by enhancing information and capacity building.
- (3) To promote research, development and deployment efforts aimed at petroleum adoption and dissemination of best electrical technologies and substitution.

→ Petroleum Products with alternate fuels and renewables.

- (4) To establish synergistic institutional linkages of the national and international levels in the areas of petroleum conservation and environment protection.
- (5) To provide training and technical advisory services, designed to achieve economy and efficiency in use of petroleum products for cleaner environment.
- (6) To function as a "Think Tank" to the Government of India for proposing policies and strategies on petroleum conservation and environment protection aimed at reducing excessive dependence on oil.

→ The Petroleum Conservation Research Association (PCRA) is an organization established in India in 1978, under the aegis of the Indian Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas of Government of India that is engaged in promoting energy efficiency in various sectors of the economy. It helps the government in proposing policies and strategies aimed at reducing India's dependency on oil, in order to save money, reduce the environmental impact of oil use and also conserve fossil fuel.

22/04/2020

Write the function carried out by CIRT :-

→ Function of CIRT in transport Management: The Central Institute of Road Transport (CIRT) was established in 1967 on the joint initiative of the association of state Road Transport undertakings (ASRTU) and the Ministry of Shipping and transport, Government of India. It plays an important role in transport Management as follows:-

1- By Promotion and provision of the study of the principles and practices of organization and management in various spheres of Public transport.

2- It conducts research on critical issues in transport development and to undertake.

3- Consultancy assignments to improve organizational effectiveness and operational efficiency.

4- It imparts training and education to all categories of managers and

Professionals engaged in benchmarking the works of public transport.

5- It helps the government and its agencies in policy-integrating policies and legislative framework to enable a balanced growth of the transport sector.

6- It is the clearing house of roads, information and data pertaining to transport industry with specific reference to safety, environment and productivity.

7- Lay down standards, specifications and norms for various materials used in heavy vehicles through performance evaluation, material analysis and quality monitoring.

8.7. It undertakes research for improvement and technological up gradation of vehicles used for passenger transportation together with their components and assemblies.

→ The Central Institute of Road Transport (acronym CIRT [2]) is a Government of India undertaking, established under the then ministry of Shipping and Transport and the Association of State Road Transport Undertakings (ASTU).

It is a model agency, known to be only one of its kind, [3] providing a platform for higher research and training on Road transportation and assists in testing, guidance and consultancy in the field.

- The Institute is formed with a specific set of mandate.
- To introduce modern organizational management principles and practices in the area of Public transportation.
- To provide a platform for higher research on transport development.
- To provide consultancy services for the improvement of organizational and operational efficiency.
- To provide training to transport professionals across the country on Public transportation.
- To assist Government and its agencies for evolving policies and legislation in a road transport sector.
- To prepare and prescribe standards specifications and norms of vehicles and spare parts through quality evaluation and monitoring.

- To act as the central agency for ~~dissemination~~ dissemination of information and technology with special emphasis on safety, environment and productivity.
- To undertake research on quality upgradation of transport systems.