

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS  
**RAJYA SABHA**  
**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO - 1849**  
ANSWERED ON-11/12/ 2024

**INSUFFICIENT ENFORCEMENT OF MV ACT**

1849. SHRI SHAKTISINH GOHIL:

Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of registered transport motor vehicles by category, speed limit devices (SLDs), and provisions for SLD fitment;
- (b) the number of registered motor vehicles, valid driving and learner licenses and reasons for low issuance of licenses;
- (c) the number of valid insurance policies and Pollution Under Control Certificates (PUECs) for motor vehicles;
- (d) in spite of data on SLDs, licenses, insurance, and PUECs, the reasons for insufficient enforcement of the Motor Vehicles (MV) Act, including penalties and license suspensions; and
- (e) total number of e-challans issued in the last five years across the country, States-wise/UTs-wise, with fine amounts collected?

**ANSWER**

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS

(SHRI NITIN GADKARI)

(a) As per Rule 118 of the Central Motor Vehicles Rules, 1989, every transport vehicle notified by the Central Government under sub-section (4) of section 41 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988 (59 of 1988), save as provided herein, and manufactured on or after the 1st October, 2015 shall be equipped or fitted by the vehicle manufacturer, either in the manufacturing stage or at the dealership stage, with a speed governor (speed limiting device or speed limiting function) having maximum pre-set speed of 80 kilometre per hour conforming to the Standard AIS 018/2001, as amended from time to time.

Provided further that the transport vehicles that are-

- (i) two wheelers;
- (ii) three wheelers;
- (iii) quadricycles;

(iv) fire tenders;  
(v) ambulances;  
(vi) police vehicles;  
(vii) verified and certified by a testing agency specified in rule 126 to have maximum rated speed of not more than 80 kilometer per hour;  
shall not be required to be equipped or fitted with speed governor (speed limiting device or speed limiting function).

As on 30<sup>th</sup> November, 2024, out of 2.18 Crore transport vehicles, 10.70 lakh transport vehicles are fitted with Speed Limiting Devices (SLDs).

(b) As on 30<sup>th</sup> November, 2024, as per National Register of motor vehicles i.e. Vahan 4.0, the total number of registered motor vehicles is approximately 38.51 Crore. As per National Register of driving license i.e. Sarathi 4.0, the total number of valid driving licenses and valid learner licenses are 18.20 Crore and 95.79 Lakh respectively. As per the provisions of the Motor Vehicle Act, 1988 multiple classes of vehicle may be added in a driving license. Further, an individual or entities like companies, NGOs, Government, local bodies, etc., may own more than one motor vehicle in their name.

(c) As per data received from Insurance Information Bureau (IIB) on Vahan 4.0, the total number of insured motor vehicles is 17,54,37,351. Further, the total number of valid Pollution Under Control Certificate (PUCC) for motor vehicles is 5,34,30,822. As per sub-rule (7) of rule 115 of Central Motor Vehicles Rules, 1989 new motor vehicles which have not completed one year from the date of their initial registration are not required to undergo PUCC. Further, as per sub-rule(1) and (2) of rule 115 of Central Motor Vehicles Rules, 1989, battery operated vehicles and non-self-propelled vehicles (trailers, etc.) are exempted from having a Pollution Under Control Certificate (PUCC).

(d) The role of Central Government is to notify the rules/regulations under the Central Motor Vehicles Rules, 1989 in terms of the provisions contained in the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988. The implementation of the provisions of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988 and the Central Motor Vehicles Rules, 1989 comes under the purview of concerned authorities of the States/Union Territories.

(e) As per data available on e-Challan portal, the State/UT-wise details of the number of e-Challan issued and revenue accrued to the States/Union Territories (except the States of Telangana, Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland and the Union Territory of Lakshadweep and Andaman & Nicobar, where e-Challan was not implemented in the said period) in the last five years w.e.f. 1<sup>st</sup> of January, 2019 to 31<sup>st</sup> December, 2023 are as under:

S.No.	State/Union Territory	Number of challan issued	Revenue collection (in Rupees)
1.	Tamil Nadu	5,57,62,916	7,55,58,16,274
2.	Uttar Pradesh	4,40,03,150	24,95,18,72,926
3.	Kerala	1,88,35,738	6,90,92,02,912
4.	Haryana	1,03,90,665	14,65,17,51,846

S.No.	State/Union Territory	Number of challan issued	Revenue collection (in Rupees)
5.	Delhi	90,22,711	5,71,43,38,802
6.	Rajasthan	58,55,678	13,93,47,99,915
7.	Odisha	54,11,511	5,00,06,47,690
8.	Bihar	43,41,219	14,03,85,98,368
9.	Himachal Pradesh	36,06,736	3,81,74,53,286
10.	West Bengal	33,44,857	3,18,46,88,520
11.	Gujarat	33,31,209	6,80,31,93,071
12.	Maharashtra	30,91,878	9,44,11,27,057
13.	Goa	25,86,910	78,30,56,228
14.	Chandigarh	22,90,051	1,49,99,55,378
15.	Madhya Pradesh	20,19,408	69,21,38,896
16.	Assam	18,08,274	3,51,13,99,862
17.	Jammu & Kashmir	17,62,845	50,38,34,565
18.	Uttarakhand	14,30,163	1,65,34,12,974
19.	Tripura	8,24,362	26,80,74,243
20.	Jharkhand	6,71,941	50,07,44,416
21.	Chhattisgarh	4,93,068	33,79,34,672
22.	Punjab	4,07,691	31,53,48,085
23.	Andhra Pradesh	3,87,676	77,49,215
24.	Pondicherry	2,90,868	6,29,94,200
25.	Karnataka	2,79,957	5,28,61,700
26.	Meghalaya	70,531	6,58,82,600
27.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli & Daman and Diu	57,985	3,51,64,187
28.	Mizoram	15,709	1,38,12,800
29.	Manipur	7,128	4,25,99,12
30.	Sikkim	1,564	73,03,090
31.	Ladakh	651	2,96,625
TOTAL		18,24,05,050	1,26,31,97,14,315

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