



Road Safety

For Prelims: Road Safety, Urbanization, Anti-lock braking system, Vulnerable Road Users, Radar gun, E challan, Brasilia Declaration on Road Safety, National Highways Authority of India Act

For Mains: Road Safety, Infrastructure

Why in News?

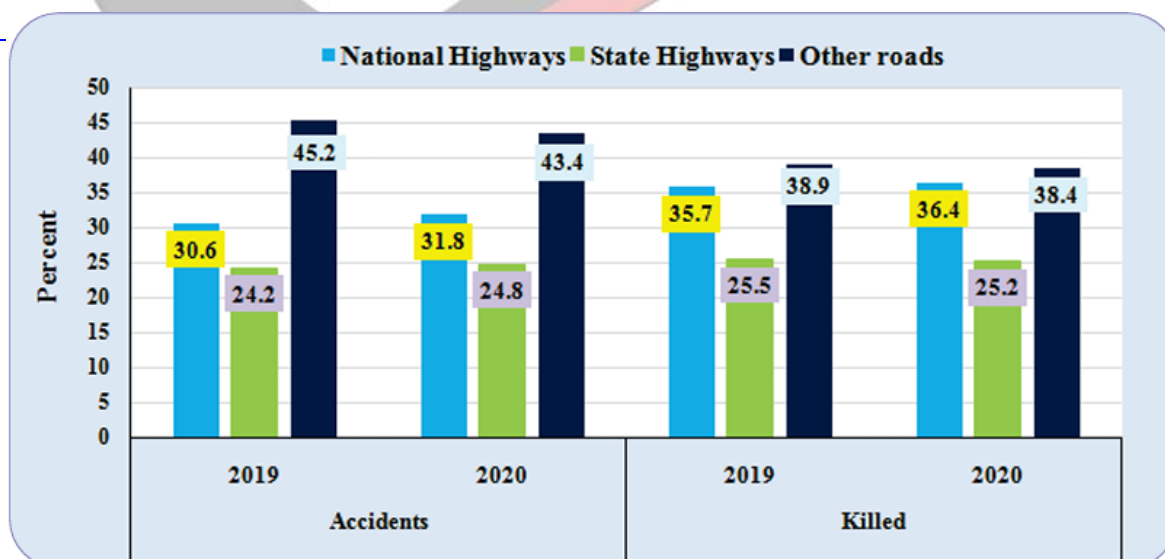
According to the latest Lancet Study, **steps to check speeding can save 20,000 lives annually in India.**

- Interventions focusing on four key risk factors such as **speeding, drunk driving, non-use of crash helmets and seatbelts** could prevent **25% to 40% of 13.5 lakh fatal road injuries worldwide every year.**

What are the Key Highlights?

- According to the **Ministry of Road Transport and Highways' 2020 report** there were a total of 1,31,714 deaths due to **road accidents in India.**
 - Speeding** accounted for **69.3%** of deaths.
 - Non-wearing of helmets** resulted in **30.1%** deaths.
 - Non-use of seatbelts** caused **11.5%** of deaths.
- Road Traffic Injuries (RTIs)** are the **eighth leading cause of death** globally for all ages and the first cause in the **5-29 years age group.**
 - India accounts for almost **10% of all crash-related deaths**, while accounting for **only 1% of the world's vehicles.**

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What is the Significance of Road Safety in India?

▪ About:

- **Road transport** is the **dominant mode of transport in India**, in terms of traffic share and in terms of contribution to the national economy.
- To meet the demand for road transport, the number of vehicles and the length of road network have increased over the years.
- A negative externality of expansion in road network, **motorization and urbanisation** in the country is the increase in road accidents and road crash fatalities.

▪ Causes:

- **Infrastructural deficits:** Pathetic conditions of roads and vehicles, poor visibility and poor road design and engineering – including quality of material and construction, especially a **single-lane with a sharp curve**.
- **Negligence and risks: Over speeding, driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs, tiredness or riding without a helmet, driving without seatbelts.**
- **Distraction: Talking over mobile phones** while driving has become a major cause of road accidents.
- **Overloading:** To save on the cost of transportation.
- **Weak Vehicle Safety Standards in India:** In 2014, crash tests carried out by the **Global New Car Assessment Programme (NCAP)** revealed that some of India's top-selling car models have failed the UN (United Nations)'s frontal impact crash test.
- **Lack of awareness:** Regarding the importance of safety features like **airbags, Anti lock Braking system** etc.

▪ Impacts:

- **Economics:**
 - India **loses 3% of its GDP** due to **road accidents**, most of which are preventable.
- **Social:**
 - **Burden on Households:**
 - Every road accident death causes depletion of nearly seven months' household income in poor families and **pushes the kin of victims into a cycle of poverty and debt.**
 - **Vulnerable Road Users (VRUs):**
 - **VRUs** bear a disproportionately large burden of road crashes and account for more than half of all road crash deaths and serious injuries in the country.
 - It is often the poor, especially male road-users of working age, that constitute the category of VRUs.
 - **Gender Specific Impact:**
 - Women in the families of victims bore the burden across poor and rich households, often taking up extra work, **assuming greater responsibilities, and performing caregiving activities.**
 - According to World Bank's report **"Traffic Crash Injuries and Disabilities: The Burden on Indian Society, 2021.**
 - About **50% of women were severely affected** by the **decline in their household income after a crash.**
 - **About 40% of women reported a change in their working patterns post-accident**, while around **11% reported taking up extra work to deal with the financial crisis.**
 - The income decline for low-income rural households (56%) was the most severe compared to low-income urban (29.5%) and high-income rural households (39.5%).

How can Road Accidents be controlled?

▪ Transparent Machinery:

- With **E-challan implementation**, corruption can be decreased for the compensation of traffic infringement fines.

▪ Speed-Detection Devices:

- Installation of proven speed detection devices such as Radar and speed detection camera

systems can be introduced.

- **Chandigarh and New Delhi have already implemented the service of speed detection devices** such as **digital still cameras** (Chandigarh), speed cameras (New Delhi), and **Radar gun** (New Delhi) in traffic control.
 - **Radar Gun** is a **handheld device** used by traffic police to **estimate the speed of a passing vehicle**.

▪ **Improved Safety Measures:**

- **Speed humps**, raised platforms, **Roundabouts**, and **optical markings** can reduce road accidents to a great extent.

▪ **Stricter Rules and Heavy Fines:**

- In order to reduce violations of traffic rules, heavy motor vehicle fines can be imposed on the violators specially when **driving under the influence of liquor, cannabis or another drug**.

▪ **Vehicular Safety Standards:**

- Vehicle safety features such as **electronic stability control, effective Car Crash Standards** and **advanced braking** should be made mandatory.
 - Recently, the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways introduced [Bharat NCAP \(New Car Assessment Programme\)](#).

▪ **Role of bystanders:**

- Bystanders play a major role in post-crash care. They contribute by activating the emergency care system and taking simple, potentially life-saving actions until professional help is available.

▪ **Training and capacity building:**

- Training courses and training workshops should be organized for building capacity in road safety audits and road safety engineering.

What are the Initiatives Related to Road Safety?

▪ **Global:**

◦ **Brasilia Declaration on Road Safety (2015):**

- The declaration was signed at the second Global High-Level Conference on Road Safety held in Brazil. **India is a signatory to the Declaration.**
- The countries plan to achieve **Sustainable Development Goal 3.6 i.e. to halve the number of global deaths and injuries from road traffic accidents by 2030.**

◦ **[Decade of Action for Road Safety 2021-2030:](#)**

- The **UN General Assembly** adopted resolution "**Improving global road safety**" with the ambitious target of **preventing at least 50% of road traffic deaths and injuries by 2030.**
- The Global Plan **aligns with the [Stockholm Declaration](#)**, by emphasizing the importance of a **holistic approach to road safety.**

◦ **The International Road Assessment Programme (iRAP) :**

- It is a registered charity dedicated to saving lives through safer roads.

▪ **India:**

◦ **[Motor Vehicles Amendment Act, 2019:](#)**

- The Act **hikes the penalties for traffic violations, defective vehicles, juvenile driving**, etc.
- It provides for a **Motor Vehicle Accident Fund**, which would provide **compulsory insurance cover to all road users in India for certain types of accidents.**
- It also provides for a **National Road Safety Board**, to be created by the Central Government.

◦ **[The Carriage by Road Act, 2007:](#)**

- The Act provides for the **regulation of common carriers**, limiting their liability and declaration of value of goods delivered to them to determine their liability for loss of, or damage to, such goods occasioned by the negligence or criminal acts of themselves, their servants or agents and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

◦ **The Control of [National Highways \(Land and Traffic\) Act, 2000:](#)**

- The Act provides for the **control of land within the National Highways**, right of

way and traffic moving on the National Highways and also for removal of unauthorized occupation thereon.

◦ [National Highways Authority of India Act, 1998:](#)

- The Act provides for the constitution of an authority for the **development, maintenance and management of NHs** and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

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