Statistics Related To The Road Accidents In India

- There is a road accident every 80 seconds.
  \[(24\times60\times60) / 80 = 1080\] accidents per day.
- One person dies on the road every 10 minutes.
  \[(24\times60) / 10 = 144\] persons dead per day.
- 40.2% of accidental deaths are accounted from Road Accident.
- Two wheelers contribute 16.4% of road accidents.

- 93% of all accidents are caused due to human factors.
- 80% crashes involve driver inattention within 3 seconds before the event.
- 30% talking on phone.
- 300% dialing phone.
- 400% drowsiness.
- 28% accidents are rear-end collision.
- 67% of accidental cases to rise by 2020 as per WHO.
- 20% of GDP covers the accidental portion.

Technical & Non Technical Reason

- Non-licensed and inexperienced drivers.
- Driving by minors.
- Driving at high speed during nighttime.
- Driving during bad weather, mist, fog, sandstorms, and dust storms.
- Driving in a state of drunkenness or under the influence of mind-altering drugs.
- Exigency to fulfill work schedules.
- Reluctant or old vehicles creating maintenance problems.
- Poor maintenance of vehicles.
- Driving without a valid license.
- Passing through narrow and congested roads.
- Running red lights and ignoring traffic signs.
- Driving without lights during heavy downpours.
- Driving without proper lighting.
- Inattentive pedestrians walking at the center of the road.
- Cyclists and cycle rickshaws without headlights during the night.
- Sudden appearance of stray cattle and other traffic. Accidents are generally hit when pet animals or stray cattle block the road unexpectedly.
- Fraudulent means are used in getting driving license from the transport department. Such improper issue of driving license is responsible for causing accidents due to human error.
- Large number of children between the age of 10 and 15 years drive vehicles without a valid license.
- Drunk driving during the night is a major reason for accidents as drivers lose control during the time. Even the involvement of drivers of police and jail vans in fatal accidents in an inebriated condition is surprisingly reported in newspapers.
- Driving on well-maintained roads enables drivers to speed causing accidents. Lack of adequate road signs and information increases accidents on roads.

ACCIDENT (Mathematical View)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
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<th>Accidents</th>
<th>Challans</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
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<tr>
<td>2003</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

CORRELATION BETWEEN MONTHLY CHALLANS & FATAL ROAD ACCIDENTS

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Year</th>
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<th>Challans</th>
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Road Accidents Mitigation Program

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### Correlation Between Monthly Challans & Accidents Related Calls to Police Control Room

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year (Jan – June)</th>
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### Preventive Measures

- Widening of roads not only on highways but also within the cities
- Allocation of more funds for improvement of roads
- Construction of dividers
- Declaration of NO PARKING zones
- Increase in traffic police personnel
- Installation of traffic lights
- Construction of subways at important places
- Display of important road signs at different places
- Imposing fines for traffic violators
- The ban on drunken driving needs to be strictly enforced by imposing fines and confiscating the vehicle.
- There is an urgent need to create awareness among young boys and girls to make them safe drivers in future.
- Government needs to provide pedestrian ways and proper training of pedestrians to cross roads only at crossings.

### Measures to Be Adopted to Enhance Road Safety

#### Policy Measures
- Establishment of road safety departments by national governments to build capacity at national and local levels to monitor the magnitude, severity and burden of road traffic collisions and injuries.
- Setting up of safety standards for motor vehicles in consonance with international practice.
- Setting up of research groups to focus on road safety.
- Training of road safety professionals.

#### Law and Enforcement
- Compulsory use of seat belt by car users.
- Making it mandatory for children to sit in back seats only.
- Mandatory helmet use by two-wheeler riders.
- Daytime head lamp use by motorcyclists.

#### Environment Change
- Designing roads and highways with special attention to the needs of vulnerable road users and promotion of traffic calming techniques.
- Marking separate lanes for bicyclists.
- Use of conspicuous colours (yellow) and reflectors by bicycles and other small and slow vehicles.
- Designing of special Dividers (using Rubber etc).

#### Education
- Pedestrians need to be educated to walk facing traffic in the absence of sidewalks.
- Making road safety an integral part of course curriculum at least up to 10th.
- Education of rural population through mass campaigning.

### Thank's