

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS  
LOK SABHA**

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO:2065

ANSWERED ON:27.07.2017

Road Accidents

Danve Shri Raosaheb Patil;Jaunpuria Shri Sukhbir Singh;Kaswan Shri Rahul;Meena Shri Harish Chandra;Misra Shri Ajay (Teni);Shetty Shri Gopal Chinayya;Sivaprasad Dr. Naramalli

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

- (a) whether highest number of road accidents in the world take place in India, if so, the details thereof along with the total number of persons killed in road accidents during the last three years and current year, State-wise;
- (b) the amount of compensation provided by the Government to the victims during above said period;
- (c) whether fake driving licences is also one of the reasons of deaths in road accidents, if so, the details thereof;
- (d) whether the Government proposes to reduce the number of road accidents to half by the year 2020, if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the steps taken by the Government to prevent increasing road accidents in the country along with the guidelines issued to State Governments in this regard?

**Answer**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS

(SHRI PON. RADHAKRISHNAN)

- (a) As per the information received from police departments of State/UTs, the information regarding total number of road accidents and persons killed in India during the last three calendar years 2012 to 2014 and current year 2015 State /UT – wise is annexed.
- (b) The Motor Vehicles Act, 1988 provides for compensation to Motor Accident Claim Tribunal (MACT) or Civil Court, as the case may be, on the principle of fault/negligence of the driver of the vehicle causing the accident. In such cases, MACT or the Courts award compensation on the merits of each case. Setting up of these courts comes within the purview of the respective State Governments.
- (c) The factors responsible for road accidents are drivers' fault, fault of drivers of other vehicles, defect in condition of motor vehicle, fault of pedestrian, weather conditions, etc. Also, faulty road engineering, lack of road information like signages, signals, road marking, inadequate planning for pedestrian crossings, underpasses are important reasons for the road accidents.
- (d) & (e) The Government has set the target to reducing road accidents fatalities by 50% by 2020 along with other member countries of the United Nations Organization. The Ministry of Road Transport and Highways has taken a number of steps to prevent such road accidents as per details mentioned under:-
  - i. The Government has approved a National Road Safety Policy. This Policy outlines various policy measures such as promoting awareness, establishing road safety information data base, encouraging safer road infrastructure including application of intelligent transport, enforcement of safety laws etc.
  - ii. The Government has constituted the National Road Safety Council as the apex body to take policy decisions in matters of road safety.
  - iii. The Ministry has requested all States/UTs for setting up of State Road Safety Council and District Road Safety Committees, and to hold their meetings regularly.
  - iv. The Ministry has formulated a multi-pronged strategy to address the issue of road safety based on 4 'E's viz. Education, Engineering (both of roads and vehicles), Enforcement and Emergency Care.
  - v. Road safety has been made an integral part of road design at planning stage.
  - vi. Road Safety Audit of selected stretches of National Highways has been taken up.
  - vii. High priority has been accorded to identification and rectification of black spots (accident prone spots) on national highways.
  - viii. The threshold for four laning of national highway has been reduced from 15,000 Passenger Car Units (PCUs) to 10,000 PCUs.
  - ix. Setting up of model driving training institutes in States and refresher training to drivers of Heavy Motor Vehicle in the unorganized sector.
  - x. Advocacy/Publicity campaign on road safety through the electronic and print media.
  - xi. Tightening of safety standards for vehicles like Seat Belts, anti-lock braking system etc.
  - xii. Providing cranes and ambulances to various State Governments under the National Highway Accident Relief Service Scheme for development on National Highways. National Highways Authority of India also provides ambulances at a distance of 50 Km. on each of its completed stretches of National Highways under its Operation & Maintenance contracts.

