

# **Safe Roads**

Mains Syllabus: GS III - Infrastructure , Road

### Why in the News?

Recently Union Ministry of Road Transport and Highway announced the setting up of driving training centres and vehicle fitness centres in every district.

## What is the need for improving road safety in India?

- **High Burden of Road Traffic Mortalities** With one of the world's largest road networks, India also carries the burden of having among the highest number of road traffic fatalities globally.
- In 2022, India recorded 1.68 lakh road accident fatalities which translates to approximately 12.2 deaths per 1 lakh population.
- Japan and the U.K. have road traffic death rates of 2.57 and 2.61, respectively.
- **Economic Repercussions** Road crashes cost India an estimated 3% of its GDP annually.
- **Urbanization** By 2047, the urban population is expected to account for about 50% of the total population.
- This rapid urbanisation will be accompanied by a substantial rise in vehicle ownership.
- **Right to Life** The right to safe road travel is an essential component of the right to life under Article 21 of the Constitution.
- Every citizen, whether a pedestrian, cyclist, or driver, has the right to move through public spaces without fear of injury or death.
- **Duty of the State** It is the moral and legal duty of the state and society to treat road safety not as a privilege or technical matter, but as a human right and public good.

### What are the causes of road accidents?

- **Drivers** Over-speeding, rash driving, violation of rules, failure to understand signs, fatigue, alcohol.
- **Pedestrian** Carelessness, illiteracy, crossing at wrong places moving on carriageway, Jaywalkers.
- **Passengers** Projecting their body outside vehicle, by talking to drivers, alighting and boarding vehicle from wrong side travelling on footboards, catching a running bus etc.
- **Vehicles** Failure of brakes or steering, tyre burst, insufficient headlights, overloading, projecting loads.
- **Road Conditions** Potholes, damaged road, eroded road merging of rural roads with highways, diversions, illegal speed breakers.
- Weather conditions Fog, snow, heavy rainfall, wind storms, hail storms.

### What is the Safe System Approach?

- **Safe System Approach** It is the heart of future-ready urban mobility lies and places human vulnerability and error at the centre of road design.
- **Philosophy** It acknowledges that people will make mistakes, but those mistakes should not result in fatalities or serious injuries.
- **Safety** Prioritising pedestrian safety is fundamental under this approach.



• **Resilience** - This system moves away from blaming individual road users and instead emphasises creating a forgiving and resilient road environment.

# 4 E's of Road Safety

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### Key principles of the Safe System approach

• Human Fallibility - It acknowledges that people will make mistakes, and the system should be designed to accommodate these mistakes.

• **Human Vulnerability** - It recognizes that humans are fragile and cannot withstand impacts above a certain speed (typically 30 km/h).

• **Systemic Approach** - It considers the interaction between road infrastructure, vehicles, road users, and speeds to create a holistic and integrated safety system.

• Focus on Prevention and Mitigation - It aims to prevent crashes in the first place and, if they do occur, to reduce the severity of injuries.

• **Prioritizing Safety** - It makes safety the primary consideration when designing and managing roads.

Four Key Elements of a Safe System

1. **Safe Roads and Roadside -** Designing roads that are predictable, forgiving of errors, and encourage safe speeds.

2. **Safe Speeds** - Setting appropriate speed limits and ensuring compliance to avoid excessive speeds.

3. **Safe Vehicles -** Building vehicles that prevent crashes and protect occupants, pedestrians, and cyclists in the event of a crash.

4. **Safe Road Users -** Encouraging road users to be alert, compliant with rules, and to take responsibility for their own safety.

### **Government Measures on Road Safety**

• **Rectification of Black Spots** – Recently Union Road Transport and Highways Ministry has identified over 13,795 black spots on India's National Highways (NHs) based on accident reports with fatality and major injury.

• **Mandatory Road Safety Audits** - Road safety audit of all National Highways projects has been made mandatory at all stages of design, construction, operation & maintenance through third party auditors/experts.

• Stricter Safety Norms - Central Motor Vehicles (Tenth Amendment) Rules, 2024 mandates IS certified safety belts and restraint system.

• **Stringent Monitoring** - Electronic enforcement mechanisms such as speed cameras and CCTV surveillance have also been rolled out to improve compliance.

• **Training Centers** - To ensure safer driving practices and reduce accidents caused by unskilled driving , It has been announced to set up driving training centres and vehicle fitness centres in every district.

### What lies ahead?

- The growing urban and vehicular population necessitates people-centric interventions to ensure that streets remain safe, especially for vulnerable road users such as pedestrians, cyclists, the elderly, and public transport commuters.
- Urban streets can be redesigned based on safe system approach with wider footpaths, dedicated cycling tracks, well-marked crossings, pedestrian refuge islands, reduced speed limits, and calming measures such as raised intersections.
- To meet the massive financial requirements of road safety improvements, innovative funding models must be explored.
- Automobile manufacturers can be required to channel their entire Corporate Social Responsibility funds towards road safety initiatives for the next 20-25 years.
- This investment, executed in collaboration with the Indian government, could support black spot elimination, public awareness campaigns, emergency trauma care, driver training, and road safety research.

### Reference

The Hindu | The road to safety

