Chamelidevi Group pf Institutions Indore

Road Accidents & Safety
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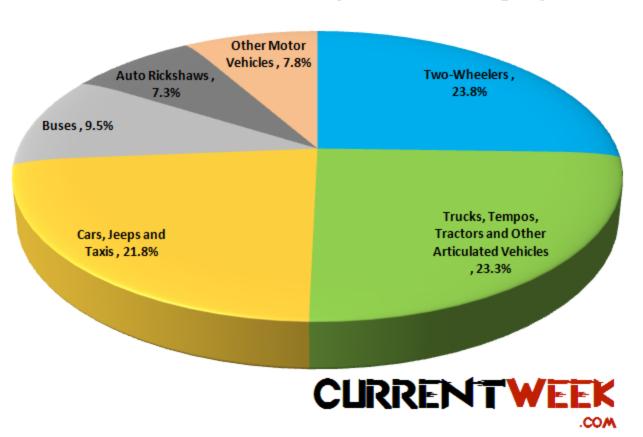
World First Death on Motor Vehicle 17 August 1896 in London



ACCIDENT PRONE ZONE

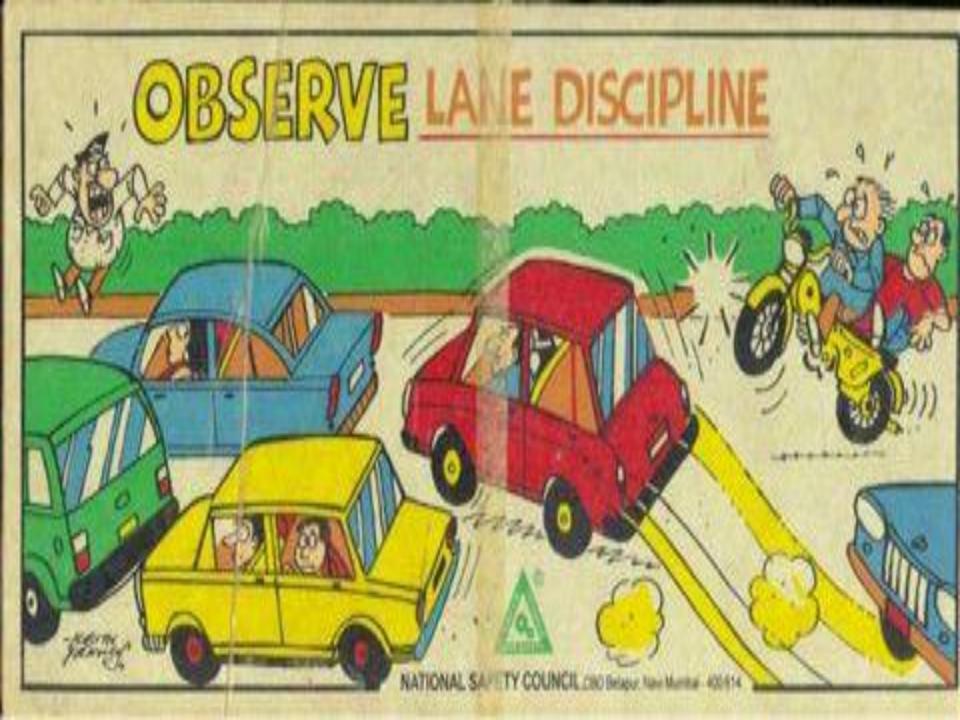
I)Top five states which reported	III) Major causes of road accidents in 2011		
maximum number of road accidents		■ Driver's fault 77.	5 %
■ Maharashtra	68,438		4%
■ Tamil Nadu	65,873		3 %
■ Madhya Pradesh	49,406		5 %
■ Karnataka	44,731		
Andhra Pradesh	44,165	IV) Urban – rural distribution	
		Accidents in rural areas 53.	5 %
II) Top five cities which reported maximum number of road accidents		■ Road accident deaths in rural areas 63.	4 %
Mumbai	25,471	Accidents in urban areas 46.	5 %
■ Delhi	7,281		6%
■ Bangalore	6,031		
■ Indore	4,995	TOTAL ROAD ACCIDENTS IN 2011 4.97,0	1000
■ Bhopal	3,459	TOTAL ROAD ACCIDENT DEATHS 1,42,48	35

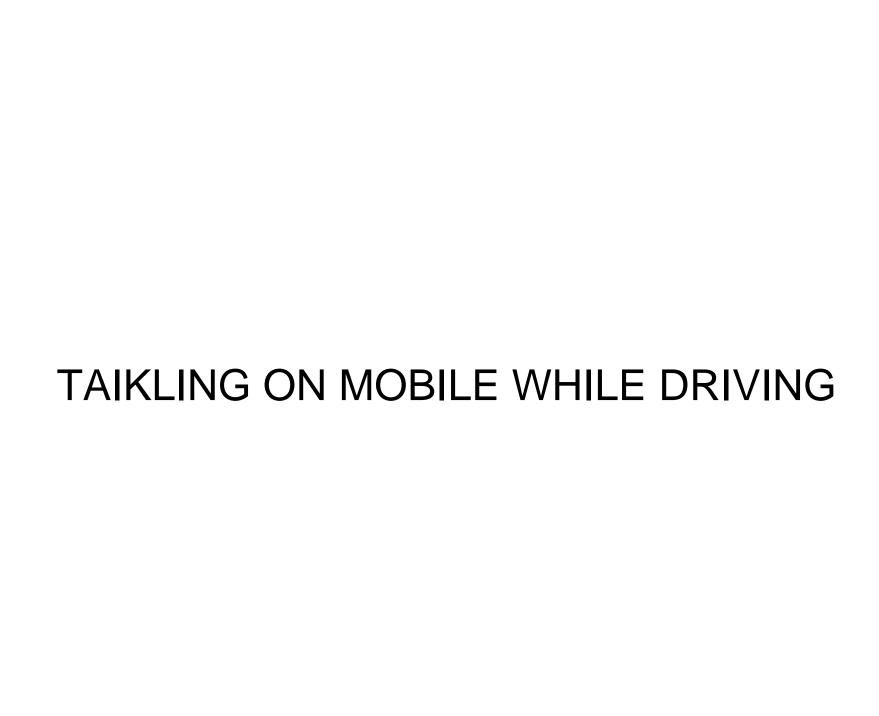
Road Accidents Share by Vehicles Category

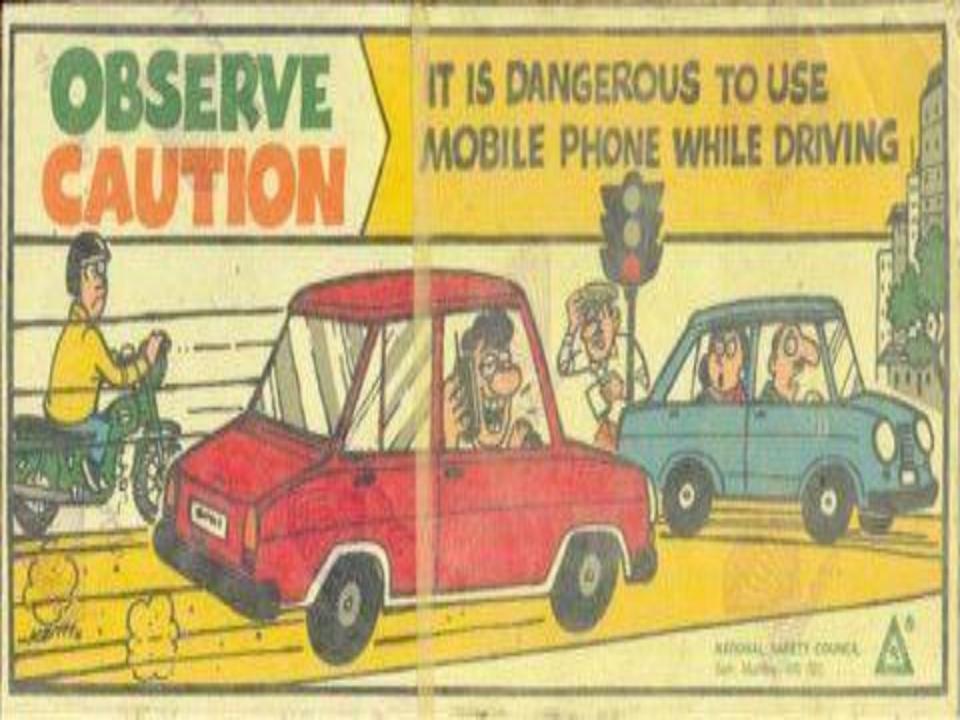


Common Observations

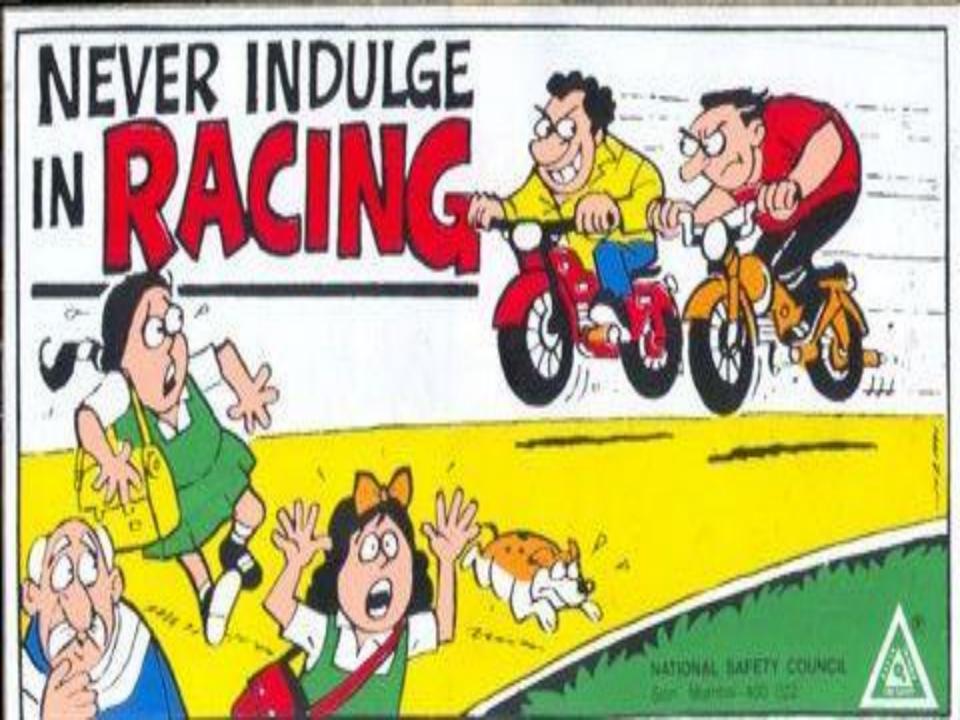
LANE BREAKING



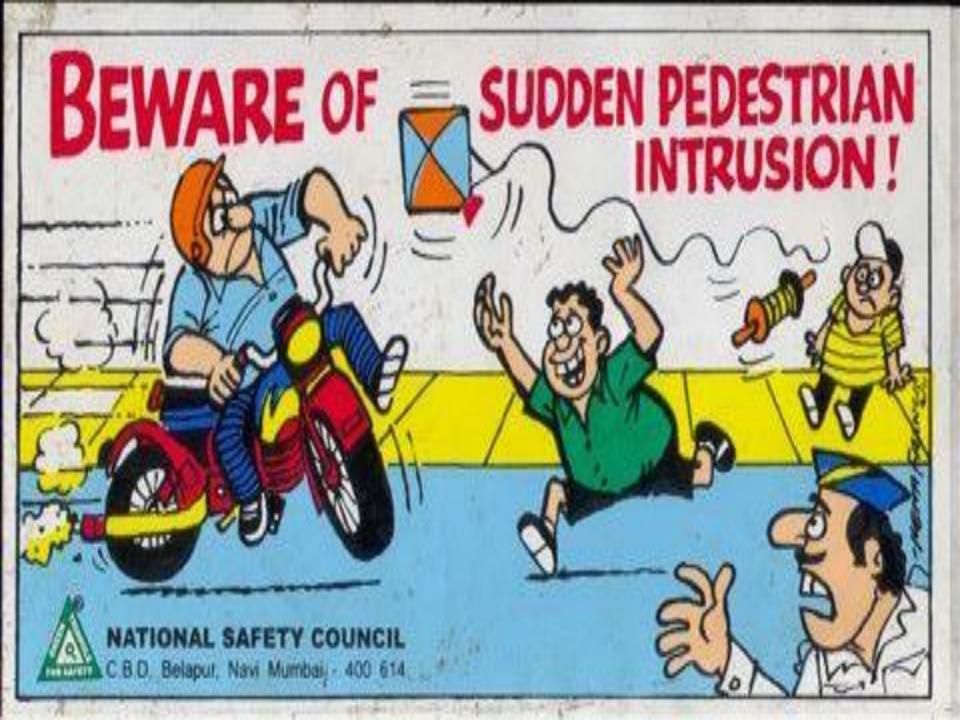




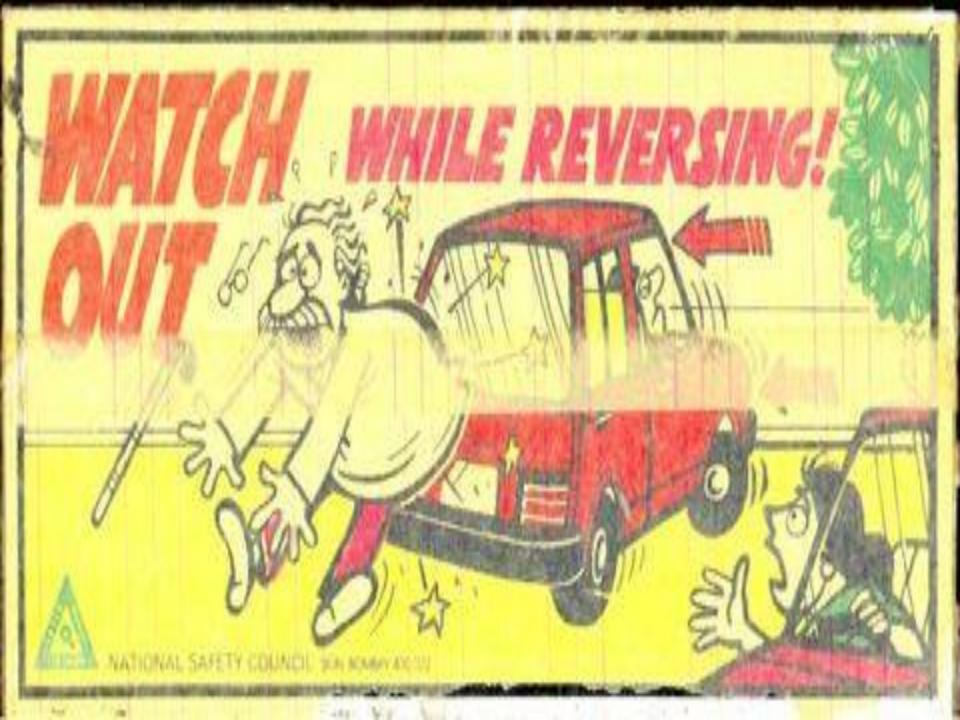
RACING



SUDDEN INTRUSION



WHILE REVERSING



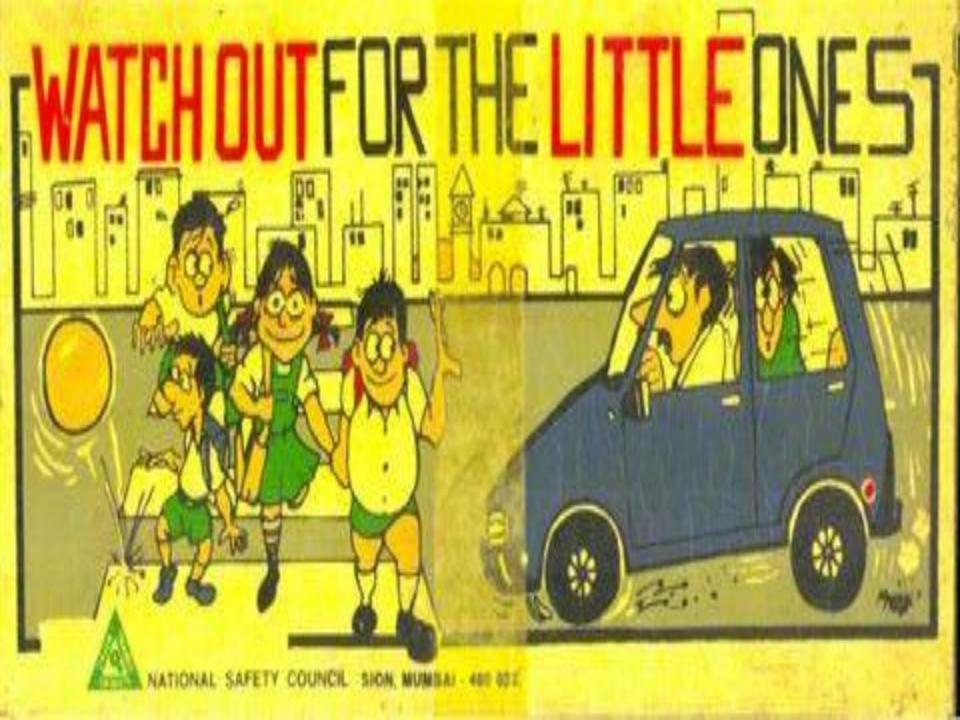
SIGNAL YOUR MOVE





NATIONAL SAFETY COUNCIL, Sign. Bombay-22

WATCH FOR LITTLE ONES



Breaking Traffic Rules



"Family bike "means Family in a Bike





Some of The Main Risk Factors for Road Traffic Crashes and Injuries

- Inappropriate and excessive speed
- Presence of alcohol and other drugs
- Fatigue
- Being young and male
- Traveling in darkness
- Poor vehicle maintenance
- Road design, layout and maintenance defects
- Inadequate visibility due to weather conditions
- Poor eyesight

Factors Influencing the Severity of Crash

- Individual characteristics such as age which influence the ability of a person to tolerate a crash
- Inappropriate and excessive speed
- Non use of seat belts and child restraints by vehicle users
- Non use of crash helmets by two-wheeler
- Unforgiving roadside objects such as concrete pillars
- Insufficient vehicle crash protection such as air bags for occupants and vehicle soft fronts for those who may be struck by vehicles



Basics of Safe Driving

- Always wear a seatbelt
- Adjust the seat and check mirrors
- Pay attention
- Do not talk on the phone
- Never drive impaired
- Do not speed
- Never run stop signs or red lights
- Give pedestrians the right of way
- Get rid of all other distractions
- Look out for the other driver Drive defensively





Be a Defensive Driver

Driving defensively means being responsible for your own actions but also keeping an eye out for other drivers.

Secure all passengers with safety belts



- Driving too fast <u>or</u> too slow raises the likelihood of an accident
- Alcohol is a factor in nearly half of all fatal motor vehicle crashes. Never drink and drive



- Stay clear if you notice a car swerving, making wide turns, or stopping abruptly, the driver may be impaired
- Do not follow too close or cut off other drivers
 - Allow 3 to 6 seconds reaction time
- Abide by the rules of the road and respect other drivers

Taking Action For Road Safety

What Government can do....

- Make road safety a political priority
- Appoint a lead agency for road safety, give it resources and make it accountable
- Set appropriate road safety targets and establish national road safety plans
- Develop mechanisms that promote a multi disciplinary approach to road safety

- Ensure the road safety is viewed to be a serious political issue
- Set and enforce strong and uniform vehicle safety standards
- Enact and enforce legislation requiring the use of seat-belts and motorcycle helmets, speed limits and control of alcohol impaired driving
- Enforce safety laws already in existence

What we can do?

- Include road safety in heath promotion and disease prevention efforts
- Systematically collect health-related data on the magnitude, characteristics and consequences of road traffic crashes
- Support research to increase knowledge about risk factors and the development, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of effective counter measures

- Strengthen pre-hospital and hospital care as well as rehabilitation services for all trauma victims
- Develop trauma care skills of medical personnel at the primary health care, district and tertiary health care levels.

- Promote the development of policies aiming at greater integration of health and safety concerns into transport policies and facilitate this by further developing methods and tools to this effect (e.g. integrated assessments)
- Invest in Medical research to improve the care of trauma survivors

What vehicle Manufacturer Can do

- Ensure that all major vehicles meet minimum safety standards, regardless of where a vehicle is made, sold or used including the provision of seat-belts and other basic safety equipment
- Begin to manufacture vehicles with safer vehicle fronts to reduce injury for vulnerable road users
- Advertise and market vehicles responsibly by emphasizing safety

What Communities & Civil Societies Can do....

- Encourage governments to make the roads safe
- Identify local safety problems
- Help plan safe and efficient transportation systems that accommodate drivers as well as vulnerable road users like cyclists and pedestrians
- Encourage safety programmes for school children
- Demand safety features e.g. seat belts in cars

 Encourage strong enforcement of traffic safety laws and regulations, and advocate for strong and swift punishment for traffic offenders

- Behave responsibly by:
 - Abiding by the speed limit on roads
 - Never driving when over the legal alcohol limit
 - Always wearing a set-belt, and properly restraining children, even on short trips
 - Always wearing crash helmet when riding a twowheelers

