

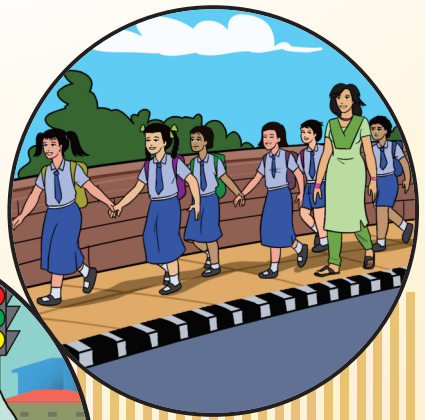
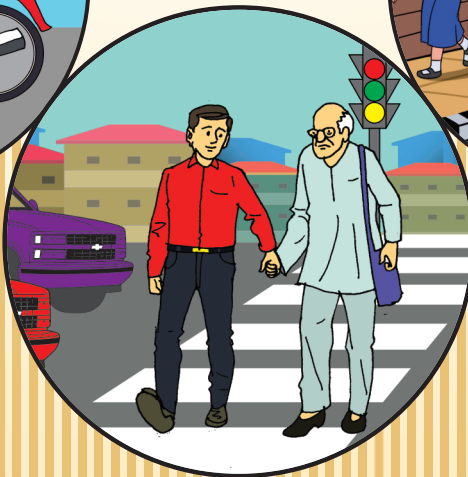


ENHANCING CIVIC
ENGAGEMENT

TRAFFIC AWARENESS AND ROAD SAFETY

Student Book

Std-VIII



State Council of Educational Research and Training
Government of Goa

TRAFFIC AWARENESS AND ROAD SAFETY

| | |
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ENHANCING CIVIC
ENGAGEMENT

TRAFFIC AWARENESS AND ROAD SAFETY

Student Book

Student book consists of concepts in details and
worksheets for students

Std-VIII

Name:

School:

Division:

Approved for pilot by -

**State Council of Educational Research and Training (S.C.E.R.T.)
Government of Goa**

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Topic 1 - Traffic awareness and road safety

- 1.1 Roads - Concept and types
- 1.2 Traffic signal and traffic lights
- 1.3 Road signs - Mandatory, cautionary and informatory signs
- 1.4 Hand signals
- 1.5 Road markings

1.1 Roads - Concept and types

Road transport

Road transport is the second important mode of transport in India after railways. It covers every corner of the country which railway transport cannot cover. Road transport helps in connecting both the agricultural and industrial sectors of the country.

Types of roads in India

1) Expressways

Expressways cater to the mobility of vehicles in large volumes at high speeds. They play an important role in connecting places which otherwise take a lot of time to reach and thus save time.



Source: https://www.holidify.com/blog/wp-content/uploads/2015/10/Mumbai_Pune_ExpresswayDec2007.jpg

Main features of an Expressway

- a. Multi-lane, divided road
- b. No cross traffic
- c. No stoplights (except for ramp metres)
- d. No stop signs
- e. No parking
- f. No stopping (except for toll booths and freeway access metering)
- g. Highest speed limits (relative to the region)
- h. Some have minimum speed limits
- i. Limited access - Access restrictions vary by state but some typical restrictions are -
 - No pedestrians
 - No bicycles
 - No mopeds

2) National Highways

These include main highways spread across the length and breadth of the country connecting major parts such as state capitals.



Source: http://www.ghumakkar.com/wp-content/uploads/2012/08/IMG_0337-640x480.jpg

Main features of National Highways -

- a. Higher speeds - Speed limits should be near or equal to expressway speed limits in the same area (typically within 10-20 Kmph)
- b. Multiple lanes in each direction
- c. Separated directions of travel
- d. Turning traffic is typically limited to specified turn lanes or freeway style ramps to minimise obstructions to traffic
- e. Partial or limited access with a few minor streets intersecting with this road. Intersections are most often with primary roads or other highways
- f. Can have stoplights or freeway style interchanges
- g. No stop signs
- h. Pedestrian crossings may be limited
- i. Local business access is often restricted to frontage roads or other streets

3) State Highways

State highways link important cities, towns and district headquarters within the state and connect them with National Highways or highways of neighbouring states.



Source: <https://i.pinimg.com/originals/7e/a0/b8/7ea0b8857db277c5e4d8584bb216a640.jpg>

4) Primary streets



Source: <https://i.ytimg.com/vi/LFRGIQ4rkQY/maxresdefault.jpg>

These are major roads used to get across a neighbourhood or city.

- Usually given higher priority for the right of way with traffic controls.
- Primary streets may have fewer residential driveways.
- A town's 'Main street', if it is not a highway, is typically a primary street.

5) Secondary street

A secondary street is a small, one-way or two-way road. Small junctions are used to enter or exit from it.



Source: [https://fthmb.tqn.com/btYRfLwMJidqpkMN6MquysKnVE4=/960x0/filters:no_upscale\(\)/_DSC1128_PES_20140918-5654418c3df78c6ddf18d741.jpg](https://fthmb.tqn.com/btYRfLwMJidqpkMN6MquysKnVE4=/960x0/filters:no_upscale()/_DSC1128_PES_20140918-5654418c3df78c6ddf18d741.jpg)

6) Service road

Service roads are separated, slow-speed drivable roads, parallel to freeways/ highways. They are used as access points to buildings.



Source: <https://images.app.goo.gl/3SgGxkP9hjGa56fv9>

7) Rural roads

The rural roads in India form a substantial portion of the Indian road network. Many rural roads are of poor quality, potholed, and unable to withstand the loads of heavy farm equipment. These roads are also far from all-season, good quality two-lane or four-lane highways. This slows down the flow of traffic and material and hence, the logistical cost to transport goods among different parts of India is one of the highest in the world.



Source: http://www.team-bhp.com/forum/attachments/travelogues/910457d1333302005t-west-coast-patrol-drive-coastal-karnataka-go-fiat-palio-1-6-dsc_0232_3_4_tonemapped.jpg

1.2 Traffic signal and traffic lights

Traffic lights - In some areas of the village, district or city, there are electronic traffic lights placed on the roads, which have three basic colours of lights. They indicate the following rules -

Turning arrows at traffic lights



Red means stop. Wait behind the stop line.
Do not go through the intersection.



Yellow (amber) means get ready or be alert.
The amber light gives time to vehicles to clear the road when the signal is changing from green to red. If caught in the amber signal in the middle of a large road crossing, do not press your accelerator in panic but do continue with care.



Green means proceed through the intersection carefully.

Some traffic lights have arrows to control traffic turning right or left.



- a. A green arrow to the right means you can only turn in that direction. You must not go straight ahead or turn left.
You may turn right.
-



- b. When the yellow (amber) colour is flashing, you may get ready and may proceed but you must give way to any pedestrian who is crossing the road into which you are turning.
-

1.3 Road signs - Mandatory, cautionary and informatory signs






















































Road safety signs are primarily of three types:

1. Mandatory signs: These signs are used to ensure free movement of traffic and make the road users aware of certain laws and regulations, restrictions and prohibitions. Violation of these signs is an offence, as per law.

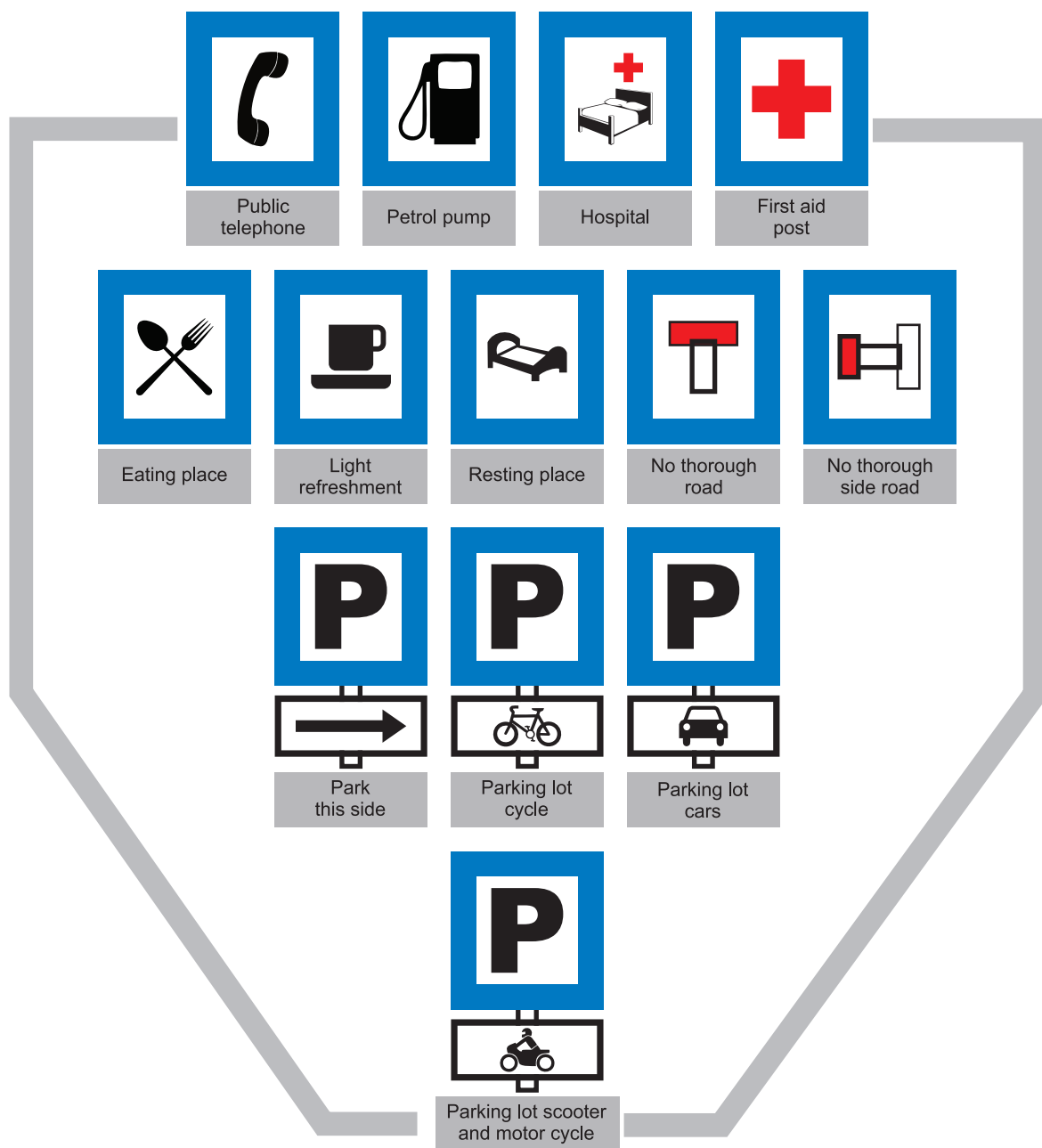
Any sign which is of circular shape with or without a red border is a mandatory sign.



2. Cautionary signs: A cautionary sign can be identified by its triangular shape. These signs warn you in advance of dangers ahead and give specific information to be cautious for your safety.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Right hand curve | Left hand curve | Right hand pin bend | Left hand pin bend | Right reverse bend | Left reverse bend |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cross road | Side road right | Y - Intersection | Y - Intersection | Y - Junction | T - Junction |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Staggered intersection | Traffic merges from left | Major road ahead | Major road ahead | Two-way traffic crosses on way road | Two-way traffic |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Narrow road ahead | Road widens ahead | Narrow bridge | Dangerous dip | Uneven road | Road hump |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Steep ascent | Steep descent | Slippery road | River bank | Loose gravel | Cycle crossing |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Pedestrians in road ahead | Children | School | Men at work | Pedestrian crossing | Ferry |
|  |  |  |  | <div>Chevron signs  One-way hazard markers  Two-way hazard markers</div> | |
| Falling rocks | Wild animals | Cattle | Roundabout | <div>HAZARD MARKERS  W3-3  LR  RL  W3-3  LR  RL</div> | |
|  |  |  |  |  | |
| Gap in median | Low flying aircraft | Barrier ahead | Unguarded railway crossing | Guarded railway crossing | |

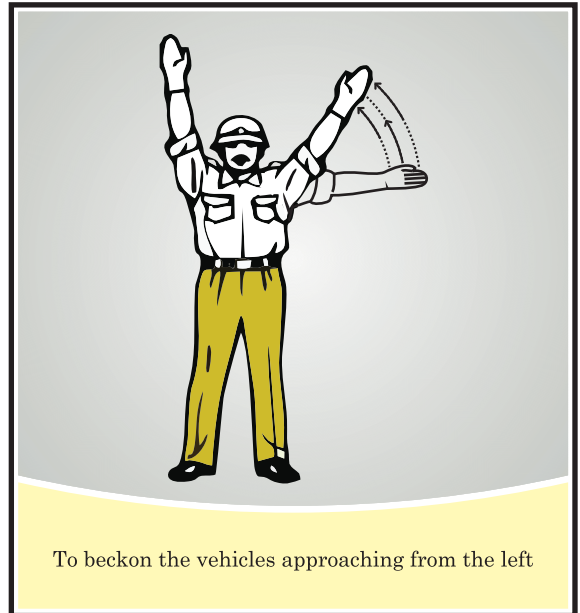
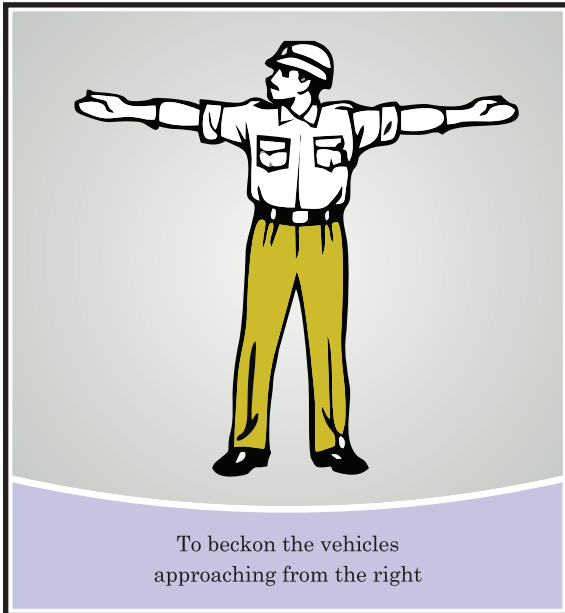
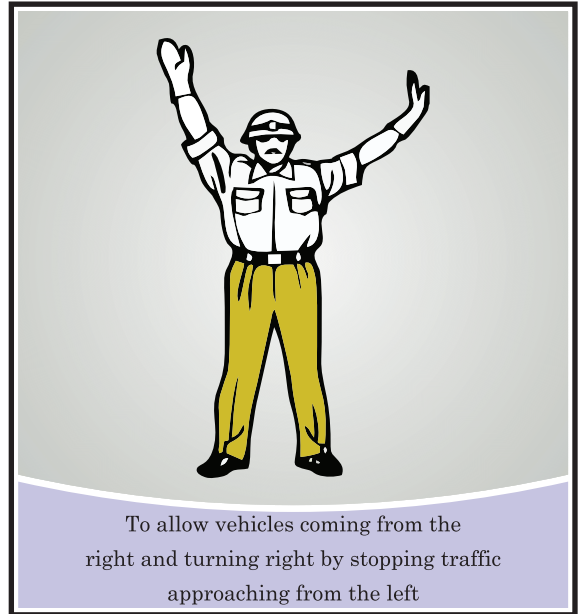
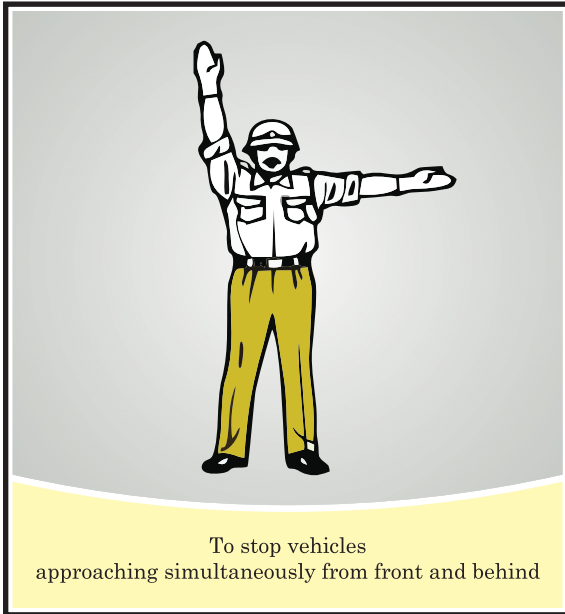
3. Informatory signs: These signs can be easily identified because of their rectangular shape. They guide the road users about destinations, distance, alternative routes, and prominent locations like food joints, public toilets, nearby hospitals, etc.

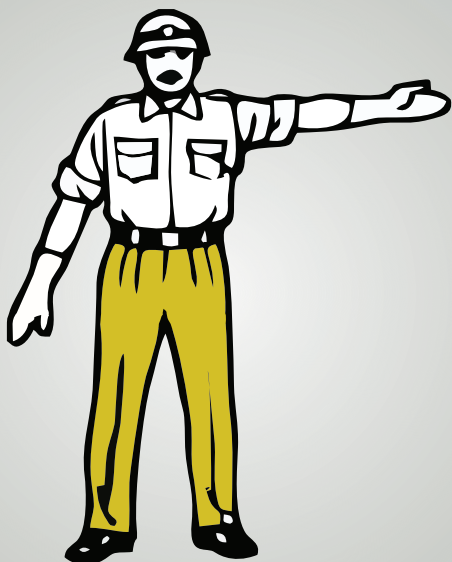


1.4 Traffic hand signals

Learn about the following hand signals used by the Traffic police and follow the instructions.

Traffic Police Hand Signals

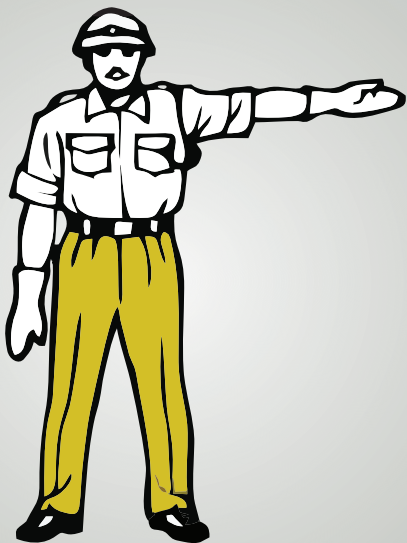




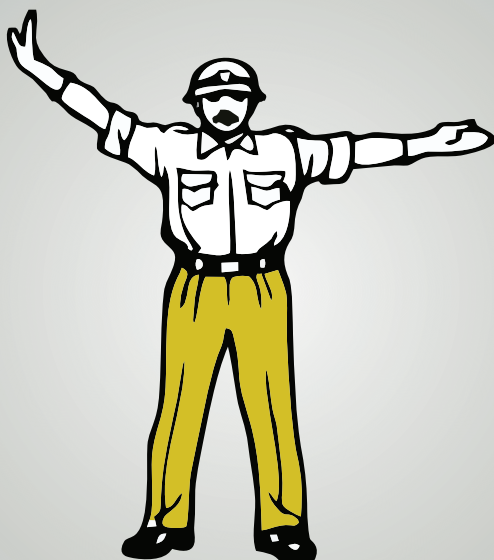
To stop vehicles approaching from the left and waiting to turn right



To stop vehicles coming from the front



To stop vehicles approaching from behind



To stop vehicles approaching from the right to allow vehicles from the left to turn right



(Source: <http://www.ctp.gov.in/HandSignals.htm>)

1.5 Road markings

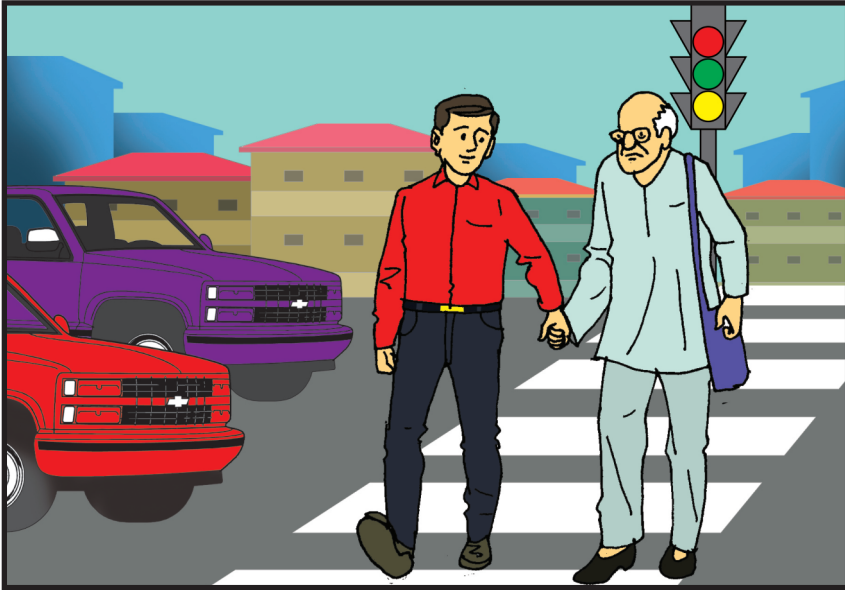
Road markings are used as a means of controlling and guiding traffic. They also serve to supplement the messages conveyed by road signals and signs.

Colours and their meaning in road markings-

- WHITE is generally used for all road markings except those indicating restrictions.
- YELLOW markings are used to signify restrictions.
- WHITE or YELLOW together with BLACK are used for kerb and object marking.

Common road markings

a. Pedestrian/Zebra crossings –



- These are alternate black and white stripes painted parallel to the road.
- Pedestrians must cross only at the point where these lines are provided.

b. Stop lines



- A stop line is a single, solid, transverse line painted before the intersecting edge of the road junction/intersection.

- This line indicates where you are required to stop when directed by the traffic officer, traffic light or stop sign.

c. Lane markings



Source: <http://hiwayss.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/11/lanemarkings1.jpg>

- White dotted lines which divide the road or part of the road on different lanes.
- This marking directs you to stick to your lane and change it only as per rules.

d. Centre line (broken lines)



Source: <https://www.fhwa.dot.gov/publications/research/safety/09039/images/image058.jpg>

- The most common road marking in India, this is a broken white line indicating that you may change lanes, overtake vehicles or make a U-turn after seeing that it is safe to do so.
- e. No overtaking zone markings (continuous centre line)**



Source: <https://qph.ec.quoracdn.net/main-qimg-850bba46e5e84ad9860ddea5dd7d0d3f-c>

- Continuous/solid lines are restrictive in character and indicate that crossing is not permitted. You cannot overtake a vehicle or make a U-turn if you're on a road with a continuous white line. However, you may cross the line to avoid an obstruction or exit the road to enter a perpendicular road.

f. Double yellow lines



Source: http://iamtraffic.org/wp-content/uploads/2014/09/florida_ave_340.png

- Double yellow lines can never be crossed unless it is to avoid a major obstruction. Usually seen on two-lane roads, these lines are used to prevent crossing over into the lane with traffic going in the opposite direction.

g. Single yellow line next to a broken yellow line



Source: <https://www.wheelstreet.com/blog/wp-content/uploads/2016/07/solid-and-broken.jpg>

- This type of road marking combines the rules of the markings shown in the previous points (d and e) in this list. If you are driving on the side of the broken line, you are allowed to overtake, and if you're driving on the side of the solid line, you're not.

Worksheet 1

Road signs and their meaning: What do these traffic signs mean?

1



- a. Guarded level crossing
- b. Hump for rough road
- c. Pedestrian crossing
- d. Unguarded level crossing

2



- a. Hump
- b. Gap in median
- c. Compulsory turn left
- d. Left-hand curve

3



- a. Left turn prohibited
- b. Right turn prohibited
- c. Compulsory turn right
- d. U-turn prohibited

4



- a. Major road ahead
- b. Narrow road ahead
- c. Narrow bridge
- d. Give way

5



- a. Ferry
- b. Narrow bridge
- c. Roundabout
- d. Give way

6



- a. Left reverse bend
- b. Compulsory turn left
- c. Right reverse bend
- d. Left hand curve

7



- a. No entry
- b. No standing
- c. No parking
- d. Restriction end sign

8



- a. Compulsory turn right
- b. Give way
- c. Compulsory ahead only
- d. Major road ahead

9



- a. Compulsory turn right
- b. Compulsory ahead only
- c. Parking this side
- d. Right-hand curve

10



- a. Compulsory turn left
- b. Left-hand curve
- c. Steep descent
- d. Compulsory ahead only

Worksheet 2- Traffic hand signal quiz

1



What does this sign mean?

- A) To stop vehicles approaching from behind
- B) To start vehicles from one of the sides
- C) To stop vehicles coming from the front

2



What does this sign mean?

- A) To stop vehicles coming from the front
- B) To start vehicles from one of the sides
- C) To stop vehicles coming from behind

3



What does this sign mean?

- A) To stop vehicles approaching from the front
- B) To start vehicles from one of the sides
- C) To stop vehicles approaching from behind

4



What does this sign mean?

- A) To stop vehicles approaching simultaneously from front and behind
- B) To start vehicle approaching from left
- C) To stop vehicles approaching simultaneously from right and left

5



What does this sign mean?

- A) To stop vehicles approaching from behind
- B) To start one sided vehicles
- C) To stop vehicles approaching simultaneously from right and left

6



What does this sign mean?

- A) To stop vehicles approaching simultaneously from front and behind
- B) To start vehicle approaching from left
- C) To stop vehicles coming from front

7



What does this sign mean?

- A) To stop vehicles approaching simultaneously from front and behind
- B) To start vehicles coming from right
- C) To stop vehicles coming from front

8



What does this sign mean?

- A) To change sign
- B) To stop
- C) To wait

Topic 2 - Road and traffic safety for two-wheelers

2.1 Safety precautions while riding a two-wheeler

2.2 Using a helmet



2.1 Safety precautions while driving a two-wheeler

1. Protect yourself: The Pillion Rider* should wear a helmet. Invest in a good helmet. A lot of deaths happen due to injuries to the head. You should get yourself a sturdy helmet which covers the jaws. Also, if you have pillion riders, get an extra helmet. Their safety is in your hands. Be responsible. Protect your eyes. Buy a helmet with a plastic face shield which will protect your eyes from rain, dust, wind, insects, etc.

If the climate allows, it's a good idea to wear a leather jacket, boots and gloves as they will protect you against bruises and minor injuries in case of a fall.

*Pillion Rider – A person sitting behind the rider on a bike

2. **Make yourself visible:** Wear either reflective bands over your helmet or a helmet that is of a bright colour. Also, put reflective bands on the sides and back of your two-wheeler. Make sure that you stay away from the blind spots of vehicles - trucks and buses in particular.
3. **Maintain a safe distance from vehicles:** Never stop right behind or in front of a vehicle. Make sure you have enough space to move around. Avoid weaving in and out of traffic. Keep distance while overtaking parked or moving vehicles and while overtaking other vehicles on the road.
4. **Look out for obstacles and road hazards:** Garbage piles, speed breakers, oil spills, pot-holes, railway crossings, dirt roads and stray animals, among others, can all pose a serious threat if we are not careful.
5. **Maintain your bike/two-wheeler well:** Make sure your two-wheeler is in great condition by having it serviced regularly. Also try to check for yourself before each ride. Look out for the condition of the brakes, air pressure, tyre condition, horn, clutch, lights, suspension, etc.
6. **Remember that your bike will not stop as soon as you press the brakes:** The braking distance increases as the speed increases. Take necessary steps for your safety.
7. **Slow down and stop at every junction:** You cannot predict where and when vehicles will come from, no matter how empty the road may seem or how late in the night it is.
8. **Never overtake on junctions, bridges, school zones, pedestrian crossing and places marked with yellow lines:** Be careful while overtaking. Never overtake from the left.
9. **Don't use the phone while riding:** If you need to pick up a call, move to the side of the road and stop.
10. **Be considerate of pedestrians:** Give them way.

2.2 Using a helmet

How to wear a helmet?

All pillion riders should wear a helmet

STEP
1



Size - Measure your head to find your size. Try on several helmets in your size until one feels right. Now put the helmet level on your head and adjust the sizing pads.

STEP
2



Position - The helmet should sit level on your head and low on your forehead - one or two-fingers' width - above your eyebrow.

STEP
3



Side straps - Adjust the slider on both straps to form a "V" shape under, and slightly in front of, the ears. Lock the slider if possible.

STEP
4



Buckles - Centre the left buckle under the chin. On most helmets, the straps can be pulled from the back of the helmet to lengthen or shorten the chin straps. This task is easier if you take the helmet off to make these adjustments.

STEP
5



Chin strap - Buckle your chin strap. Tighten the strap until it is snug, so that no more than one or two fingers fit under the strap.

STEP 6

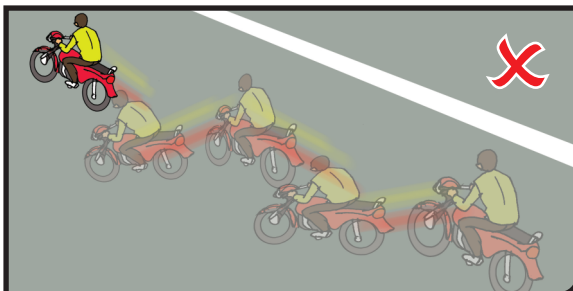
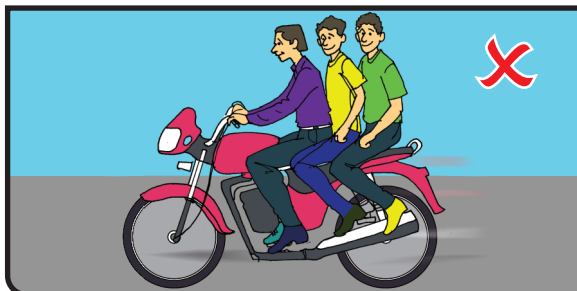
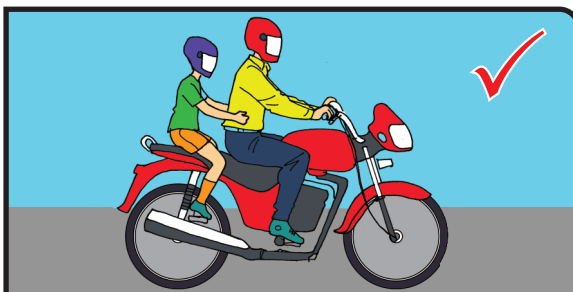
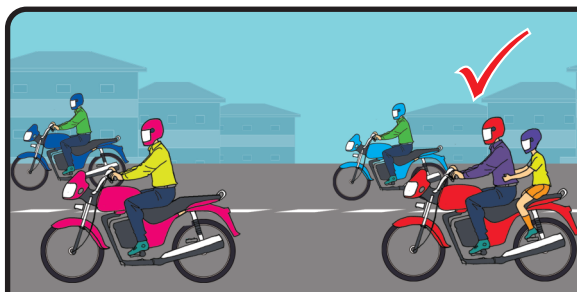
Final fitting -

- A. Does your helmet fit right? Open your mouth wide and do a big yawn! The helmet should pull down on your head. If not, refer back to step five and tighten the chin strap.
- B. Does your helmet rock back more than two fingers above the eyebrows? If so, unbuckle and shorten the front strap by moving the slider forward. Buckle and retighten the chin strap, and test again.
- C. Does your helmet rock forward into your eyes? If so, unbuckle and tighten the back strap by moving the slider back towards the ear. Buckle and retighten the chin strap, and test again.
- D. Roll a rubber band down to the buckle. All four straps must go through the rubber band and be close to the buckle to prevent the buckle from slipping.

Be a “Role” model for safe behaviour

Everyone - adults and children - should wear a bicycle helmet each time they ride. Wearing a helmet on each ride can encourage the same smart behaviour in others.

Dos and Don'ts for two-wheelers



1. Always use a helmet if you are driving a two-wheeler and always see that when you use the helmet, the strap is fixed properly.
2. Stick to the speed limit and remember that speed limit is related to the traffic condition.
3. Remember that the stopping distance of your vehicle depends on the speed at which you are driving.
4. Keep adequate distance from the vehicle ahead to avoid collision.
5. Yellow lines should not be crossed, even while overtaking.
6. At road junctions or intersections, do not park the vehicle beyond the stop line.
7. Remember that at pedestrian crossings, the pedestrian has the right of way.
8. At the signal, do not stop your vehicle on the pedestrian crossing but stop it within the stop line.
9. Two-wheelers are meant only for two people.
10. Do not start on the amber light. Wait for the green.
11. Overtake only from the right side and do not overtake on bridges, narrow roads, junctions, school zones and pedestrian crossings. Do not overtake when a vehicle is already overtaking the vehicle which you want to overtake.
12. Never drive in a zig-zag manner.
13. Animals are not allowed on the vehicle .

Worksheets and Handouts

Handout 1 – Safety tips for two-wheeler riding



DAY

NIGHT



SAFETY TIPS FOR TWO-WHEELER RIDING IN INDIA

A snapshot of a typical Indian road



In 2014 alone, there were 489,400 road accidents on Indian roads that resulted in 137,000 deaths, with two-wheelers being the deadliest vehicles, accounting for nearly 30% of these. Nobody said Indian roads were easy, but without following the tips below, they could be lethal.

Prepare yourself for day riding

Before you set out, there are some precautionary measures you can take to secure yourself further:



Wear a helmet to reduce risk of death by 39%



Get all parts of your vehicle checked by a mechanic



Put your mobile off and do not listen to music while you ride



Do not ride when you are angry as you may ride rashly



Wear shoes that protect skin from heat and hurt

Prepare yourself for night riding

While all the above tips apply to night riding as well, here are some specific rules you must follow:



Don't eat heavy or oily food as it can make you sleepy



Don't drink or smoke as it can weaken your reflexes



Drink water, tea or coffee or chew mints to stay awake



Don't wear dark colours that make you less visible



For more visibility, add a fluorescent band to your bike

Day and night tips for safer riding



Follow all road safety rules



When taking a turn, look first and always use your indicator



Do not weave in and out of lanes



Be alert and look out for obstacles



Do not ride against the traffic



Do not ride too close to trucks or buses, whether you are behind or beside them



Make regular stops so you are alert and comfortable



Never ride with more than one pillion rider, especially if it is a child

26

Handout 2 - Helmets made mandatory for two-wheeler riders in Goa

Panaji: The Goa traffic police have made helmets mandatory for two-wheeler riders and pillion riders in view of the increasing accidental deaths.

The traffic department has decided to penalise pillion riders and two-wheeler riders found driving without a helmet.

"All two-wheeler riders and pillion riders are appealed to compulsorily wear helmet and fasten the helmet strap while riding the two-wheeler to save their precious lives in event of a motor vehicle accident."

"It must be ensured that the helmet should bear the ISI mark," says the circular issued by Superintendent of Police (Traffic) Devesh Kumar Mahala.

Justifying his orders, Mahala said during the year 2016, out of total 336 persons killed in motor vehicle accidents, 228 were motor-cyclists.

On further analysis it was revealed that of the 228 motor-cyclists killed, 186 were riders and 42 were pillion riders.

"Likewise, during the year 2017, till May 31, 2017 out of total 103 motor-cyclists killed, 90 were riders and 13 were pillion riders," he added.

Source: <http://zeenews.india.com/goa/helmets-made-mandatory-for-two-wheeler-riders-in-go-2017256.html>

Activity 1- Success story: Discussion and letter writing

Write a letter to the traffic police and suggest ways to implement the helmet rule in Goa and recommend strict actions to be taken against violators -

To,

.....

.....

.....

Subject -

Respected Sir,

This is to bring to your notice that despite fines and penalties for not wearing a helmet in Goa, accident fatalities are occurring in our state as people are still ignoring the rule.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

Request you to take strict action against such rule violators too.
We as responsible young citizens will support the department.

Yours faithfully,

.....

Worksheet 1- News analysis report

Collect last week's newspapers and read some news reports on children/ teenagers in road accidents. Make a short report on the below parameters -

| News title | Newspaper | Date and year | Place of accident |
|------------|-----------|---------------|-------------------|
| | | | |

Causes of road accident

Which traffic rules were violated during the accident?

How to prevent such road accidents? - Your views

Topic 3 - Road safety

3.1 Importance of road safety education

3.2 Traffic and road safety issues

3.3 Policies and laws

3.4 Features of Motor Vehicle Act-2019

3.1 Importance of road safety education

The road environment plays a large and important part in our lives, both as children and adults. We get painful news about the tragic death of children in road accidents caused by speeding vehicles in the cities, on the highways or even in the remote areas of a street.



Every human being, young or adult, uses roads for day to day activities to commute from one place to another. Children need to go daily to their schools on foot, or in rickshaws, buses or taxis, and sometimes they use highways to go to their schools.

The aim of road safety education is to help students learn the correct road use by understanding the traffic signals, road signs and rules of the roads. It also helps in developing -

- Skills necessary for a good pedestrian
- Skills necessary for safe cycling

- ### *Why road safety and traffic sense are necessary in Goa?*

Statistics say that around 80% of the accidents that take place on our roads involve youngsters. It's not only heart-wrenching, but also disappointing to see our young and energetic population fall prey to the heat of the moment, which is the reason for most of the road accidents.

Speeding up, not wearing helmets/seatbelts and using phones while riding or driving, are all very common amongst youngsters today despite them knowing how dangerous these acts can be. There is an urgent need to reinforce awareness of road safety measures among the Goan youth.

3.2 Traffic and road safety issues

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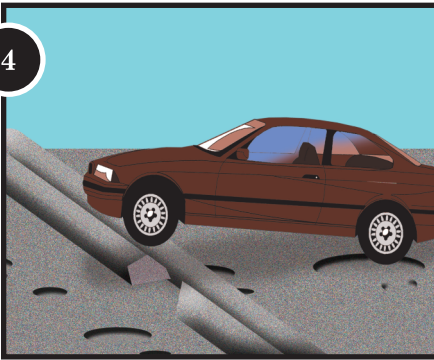
Road rage: Road rage is aggressive behaviour exhibited by a driver which includes rude gestures, verbal insults, physical threats or dangerous actions etc. It is an expression of human behaviour with criminal consequences. There is no clear law defining road rage in India.

Drunken driving: Impairment by alcohol is an important reason behind accidents.



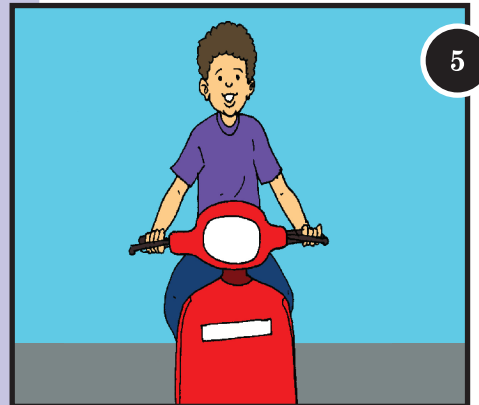
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Missing the speed breaker: Speed breakers are traffic-calming devices constructed in accident-prone areas. Driving at high speed in accident-prone localities is not uncommon and speed breakers are intended to control this. However, missing speed breakers on roads is a common issue.

5



Underage driving: Recently, underage driving (driving before the legal age of driving) has become common on Indian roads. The biggest problem is that parents are encouraging underage driving when the law clearly does not permit it.

3.3 Policies and laws

India has the third largest road network in the world. Unfortunately, India also accounts for 10% of worldwide road fatalities. Laws regulating the traffic on the road are provided under the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988 which came into force from July 1, 1989.

The 33-year-old Motor Vehicles Act, 1988 (MVA) last amended in 2001 provides in detail the legislative provisions regarding licensing of drivers/conductors, registration of motor vehicles, control of motor vehicles through permits, special provisions relating to state transport undertakings, traffic regulation, insurance, liability, offences and penalties, etc.

Laws for road safety in India

1. Laws relating to the registration of a vehicle

Mandatory registration: Section 39 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988 prohibits driving of any vehicle which is not registered. No vehicle owner should drive an unregistered vehicle in a public place (which is not registered under the provision of the MV Act). The exception to this provision pertains to the cars with the dealers.

2. Law relating to the driving licence

a. Effective driving licence: Nobody can drive in a public place until he/she holds an effective driving licence authorising him/her to drive the vehicle.

b. Age limit for obtaining the driving licence: No person who is below the age of 18 years shall drive a motor vehicle in a public place.

c. Learner's licence: The learner's licence means a licence issued by a competent authority to drive as a learner. The validity period of a learner's licence is six months.

d. Learner's licence to drive an LMV: No person under the age of 18 years shall be granted a learner's licence to drive a light

motor vehicle (LMV) without gear. A medical certificate is required with an application form in case of a vehicle other than an LMV.

e. Test of competence to drive a vehicle: It would be given in the vehicle specified in application to obtain the driving licence.

f. Power to revoke licence: The licensing authority has the power to suspend the licence of a medically unfit person. The automatic suspension of licence will happen if a person has caused death or grievous injury to one or more persons. The person should not suffer from any disability.

g. Conditions under which the licensing authority can suspend a licence:

- i. Habitual criminal
- ii. Drunkard
- iii. Addicted to narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances
- iv. Has used or is using a motor vehicle in commissioning of offence
- v. Any fraud or misrepresentation in obtaining the licence
- vi. Driving to cause danger to public on the basis of previous conduct
- vii. A person under the age of 18 years who has been granted the learner's licence but is presently teaching the driving to the new learner.

h. Duty to produce licence and certificate of registration:

The driver of a transport motor vehicle is duty-bound to produce the licence for examination by the authorities in uniform. The driver of a non-transport vehicle can produce the licence after 15 days. The person is also duty-bound to stop the vehicle if the vehicle is involved in an accident.

i. Responsibility of the owner of the vehicle: The owner of the vehicle has a responsibility not to allow anyone who does not satisfy the above conditions to drive the vehicle.

3. Laws relating to pedestrians

The Indian law under the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988 and other related acts provides for preventing the vehicles from running on the footpaths. There are several Acts that safeguard pedestrian rights indirectly. The Rules of the Road Regulation (1989) has three rules mentioning pedestrians or their right of way, which are:

- i. The driver has the duty to slow down when approaching a pedestrian crossing (Rule 8).
- ii. No driver can park a motor vehicle near a traffic light or a pedestrian crossing or a footpath (Rule 15).
- iii. Motor vehicles are not allowed to drive on the footpaths or cycle lane except with the permission of the police officer on duty (Rule 11).

3.4 Features of the Motor Vehicle Act-2019

With the aim of addressing traffic problems, The Motor Vehicles (Amendment) Act 2019 is an attempt to create an exhaustive and comprehensive legislative framework for road safety in India.

From steeper fines to greater automation, here is the breakdown of the essential features of the Act -

- 1. Higher penalties** - The Act increases the penalties for several offences. The minimum fine for being caught driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs has been increased from Rs 2,000 to 10,000. The penalty for rash driving has been increased from Rs 1,000 to 5,000.

Additionally, people found driving without a seat belt can be fined Rs 1,000.

The penalty for driving without a helmet is Rs 1,000 along with a 3-month suspension of the offender's driving licence.

- 2. Cashless treatment for road accident victims** - The Act instructs the Central government to develop a scheme to provide cashless medical treatment to people injured in road accidents within the first hour of occurrence.
- 3. Increased compensation for the family of the deceased** - If an individual dies in a hit and run case, the Central government is required to provide a compensation of Rs 2 lakh or more to their family. Currently, the compensation provided for such cases is Rs 25,000.
- 4. Inclusion of Good Samaritan guidelines** - These guidelines protect Good Samaritans (bystanders who come forward, in good faith, to help road accident victims) from unnecessary hassles with the police and court. It is optional for them to disclose their identity to the police or the medical personnel.
- 5. Compulsory insurance** - One of the requirements in the Act is that the Central government set up a 'Motor Vehicle Accident Fund'. This will provide an automatic insurance cover for all road accident victims in India.
- 6. Recognition of offences committed by juveniles** - The Act also covers traffic violations committed by juveniles (people under the age of 18 years) and places the responsibility on their guardians or on the owner of the motor vehicle involved. Apart from this, the registration of the motor vehicle in question will be cancelled. Juveniles themselves will be tried in court under the Juvenile Justice Act.

7. **Automated fitness testing for vehicles** - The act requires testing the fitness of all motor vehicles by the dates declared by the Transport Department authorities time to time. This is intended to help in keeping unsafe vehicles off the road and reducing corruption in Transport Departments.
8. **National registry for licences and registrations** - Launched in 2007, the online platforms Vahan (for vehicle registry) and Sarthi (for driving licences) have been working for creating a centralised database and making the process of obtaining licences and registrations swifter. These platforms were launched by the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways.
9. **Electronic monitoring** - The Act has a provision that asks the government to ensure proper electronic surveillance on national and state highways and urban roads.

Worksheets and Handouts

Activity 1 - Write a news story here

Collect all the material from the newspapers and write a story about that road accident or traffic problem.

This image shows a full page of white paper designed for handwriting practice. It features 20 evenly spaced, horizontal dashed lines that run across the entire width of the page. There are no margins, text, or other markings present.

Worksheet 2 - Your views on “The need for road safety education in India”

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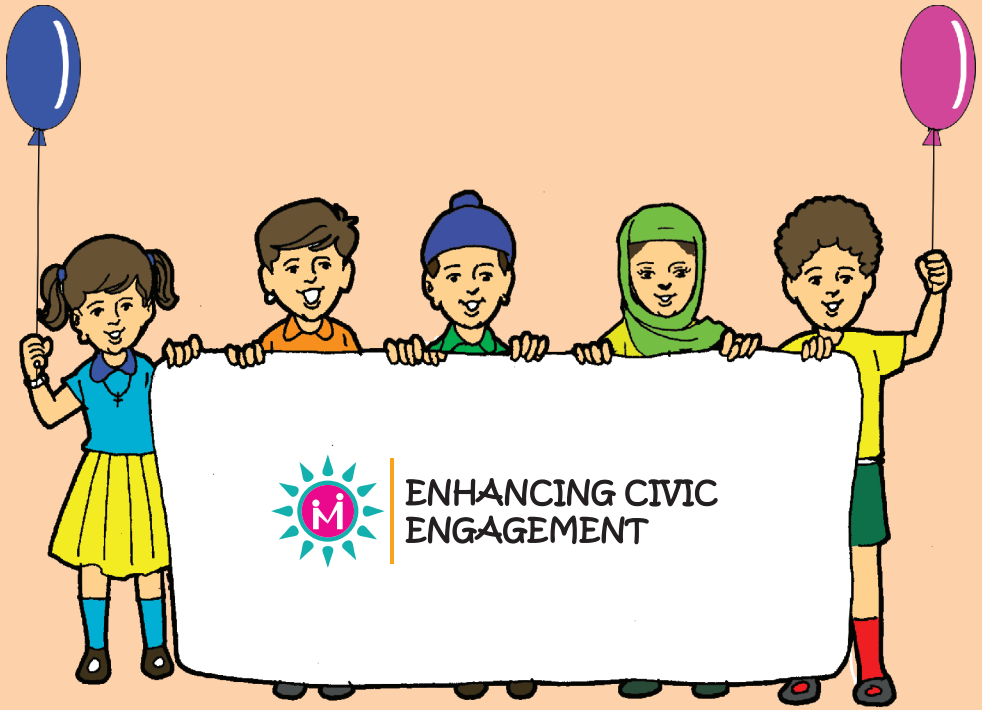
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**State Council of Educational Research and Training
Government of Goa**