Road Safety Webinar Series 20 October 2021

Enforcement Laws and Policies National Road Safety Plan

International Road Federation (IRF) – India Chapter

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National Road Safety Plan

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Contents

safety

- Absence of Enforcement on NHs
- Enforcement Proposal
- National Road Safety Plan
- Potential Benefits of NRSP
- NRSP and Global Plan 2021-30 are symbiotic



Road Safety in India

- 130,000 + fatalities every year.
- Worried, Gol brought in MV Act 2019 with huge penal amounts.
- While fear of law and deterrence is essential, Hawk eye of the Enforcement is much more essential.
- Not only **Do it** but also **appear** to be Doing it.
- 1) Zero Tolerance and 2) certainty of punishment are the essential principles
- Contact less enforcement and Evidence based Enforcement are the immediate needs.

Road Categories & Accidents - India

National highways : 2.2% of the total road network, **30.4%** of the total road accidents and **36.0%** of deaths (2017).

ROAD CATEGORIES & ACCIDENTS - 2017 DATA



#RoadSafety

Global status report on road safety 2018

Data Source: Road Accidents in India-2017, MoRTH Publication

Enforcement Scenario on National and State Highways

- Round the clock road safety enforcement is lacking.
- The State enforcement agencies traffic law enforcement urban areas.
- Evidence based enforcement is near absent.
- Importance to Road Safety is not visible. No deterrence.

Zero Tolerance approach.

Recommendation: need for multiple enforcement agencies using technology

Enforcement Proposal

- Goal : to reduce the number of accidents on the national highways, by setting up dedicated agencies that has;
 - Zero Tolerance on an offence or violation under the MV Act
 - Ensures certainty of punishment
- Errant vehicles need not be stopped on the high-speed highways for enforcement. : use of technology.
- To achieve effective enforcement operations:
 - contact less and
 - IT enabled/ Technology driven enforcement.
 - multiple agencies from both the central and state on the highways to enforce the MV Act.

National Road Safety Plan

Author

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Dedicated

Enforcement Agency for National and State Highways

- The national highways are carrying more than 40% of the traffic.
- In order to achieve the objective; which is to bring in a positive culture and evolution of SAFE DRIVER
 BEHAVIOR on the Indian roads;
 - \checkmark A comprehensive

 \checkmark extensive

✓ uniform

- ✓ continuous
 - ✓ omnipresent

Enforcement approach has to be adopted on the national highways.

- So that, within a period of 5 years, fatalities due to accidents on national highways are reduced by at least 50%.
- This is **achievable only by**, in addition to State enforcing agencies, **ONE**
 - dedicated
 - committed
 - pan-India
 - pan-NHs across all States/ UTs

Enforcement agency is on the job with suitable Standard Operating Procedures and Legal Provisions





Suggestive Budget

S. No.		Description	Amount in Crores	
1.	Cap-	Office Establishment, Vehicles & Equipment	802.40	
2.	Ex.	ITS Component	2,504.88	
3.		NH RSP Manpower	550.95	
4.		NH RSP Office Admn. + Vehicle + Misc	1,017.22	
5.	Op-	Control Room Manpower – ITS	228.13	
6.	Ex.	AMC – ITS Component	150.00	
7.		Radio Communication System with AMC	30.00	
8.		Public Outreach, Awareness Programs	30.00	

Capital Cost	3308 Cr.
Recurring Cost (per annum)	2007 Cr.

- 1. For the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways, Gol the Budgeted Expenditure is Rs. 83,016 Crores (financial year 2019-20)
- 2. The estimated Cap-Ex for NH RSP is about 4% and annual Op-Ex is about 2.4% of the budgeted expenditure under the Ministry.

Potential Benefits of NRSP

Benefits of NH RSP

- Trained NH RSP officers render **multi-sectoral** (Enforcement, Paramedic and Education) services on the National Highways with the help of requisite equipment as first responders.
- Inclusion of a skilled **paramedic** in the field team.
- Assiduous NH RSP personnel will also impart road safety education and awareness to the road users



Accidents & Fatalities Projection (NHs only) ("As is" Vs "NH RSP" Scenarios)

Accidents & Fatalities Projection ("As is" Vs "NH RSP" Scenarios)



IS"



Economic Benefit Comprehension: Analysis – 2 (GDP Loss)

Type of Road	Share of Accidents	Share of Fatalities	GDP Loss	Loss in terms of Cost
National Highways	1/3	1/3	1%	Rs. 1,901 billion (Rs. 1,90,102 Crores / \$ 27 billions).
State Highway and Major District Road's	2/3	2/3	2%	Rs. 3,802 billion (Rs. 3,80,202 Crores / \$ 54 billions).

- Road accidents cause about 3% loss to the nation's GDP.
- About 1/3rd of accidents and fatalities happen on the national highways.
- Therefore, it can be stated that accidents and fatalities on NHs alone cause about 1% loss to the nation's GDP, which is about Rs. 1,901 billion (Rs. 1,90,102 Crores/ \$ 27 billions).



• More than one enforcement agency should perform road safety duties on the highways.

Type of Road	National Highway Road Safety Police	State Highways Road Safety Police	Station House Officer
National Highway	\checkmark	\checkmark	\checkmark
State Highway	X	\checkmark	\checkmark
Major District Roads/ Other Roads	×	X	\checkmark

• They will be empowered and equipped to perform **"EEE" duties** – Enforcement, Emergency Response and Education.

NRSP:

Dedicated NH RSP and SH RSP Convergence of NH RSP + SH RSP + SHOs (Center + State) Collaboration

NRSP and Global Plan 2021-30 Symbiotic





Target 1: By 2020, all countries establish a comprehensive multisectoral national road safety action plan with timebound targets.



Target 2: By 2030, all countries accede to one or more of the core road safety-related UN legal instruments.



Target 6: By 2030, halve the proportion of vehicles travelling over the posted speed limit and achieve a reduction in speedrelated injuries and fatalities.



Target 7: By 2030, increase the proportion of motorcycle riders correctly using standard helmets to close to 100%.



Target 8: By 2030, increase the proportion of motor vehicle occupants using safety belts or standard child restraint systems to close to 100%.



Target 12: By 2030, all countries establish and achieve national targets in order to minimize the time interval between road traffic crash and the provision of first professional emergency care.



Target 9: By 2030, halve the number of road traffic injuries and fatalities related to drivers using alcohol, and/or achieve a reduction in those related to other psychoactive substances.



Target 10: By 2030, all countries have national laws to restrict or prohibit the use of mobile phones while driving.



Target 11: By 2030, all countries to enact regulation for driving time and rest periods for professional drivers, and/ or accede to international/ regional regulation in this area.



Thank You

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