

Road traffic injuries are a major but neglected global public health concern, requiring concerted efforts for effective and sustainable prevention. Of all the systems that people have to deal with on a daily basis, road transport is the most complex and the most dangerous.

- **Worldwide, the number of people killed in road traffic crashes each year is estimated at almost 1.2 million, while the number injured is estimated to be as high as 50 million – the combined population of five of the world's large cities.** (Source: WORLD REPORT ON ROAD TRAFFIC INJURIES PREVENTION, WHO)
- Every day thousands of people are killed and injured on our roads, leaving behind shattered families and communities. Millions of people each year will spend long weeks in hospital after severe crashes and many will never be able to live, work or play as they used to. Current efforts to address issues of road safety are minimal in comparison to the growing human suffering due to accidents.
- Road traffic injuries are a growing public health issue, disproportionately affecting vulnerable groups of road users, including the poor. **More than half the people killed in traffic crashes are young adults aged between 15 and 44 years – often the breadwinners in a family.** Furthermore, road traffic injuries cost low-income and middle-income countries between 1% and 2% of their

gross national product – more than the total development aid received by these countries. (Source: WORLD REPORT ON ROAD TRAFFIC INJURIES PREVENTION, WHO)

### NATIONAL TRENDS

**India is a signatory to Brasilia Declaration and is committed to reduce by 2020, the number of road accidents and fatalities by 50 percent.**

- However, with the motorization growth rate is amongst the highest in the world; accompanied by rapid expansion in road network and urbanization over the years, our country is faced with serious impact on road safety levels.
- **The analysis of road accident data 2015 reveals that about 1374 accidents and 400 deaths take place every day on Indian roads** which further translates into 57 accidents and loss of 17 lives on an average every hour in our country
- **In India, the total number of road accidents increased by 2.5 percent from 489,400 in 2014 to 501,423 in 2015. The total number of persons killed in road accidents increased by 4.6 percent from 139,671 in 2014 to 146,133 in 2015.** Road accident injuries have also increased by 1.4 percent from 439,474 in 2014 to 500,279 in 2015. The severity of road accidents, measured in terms of number of persons killed per 100 accidents has increased from 28.5 in 2014 to 29.1 in 2015.

- In 2015, **fifty Million Plus Cities** accounted for a share of **22.1 percent** in **total road accidents in the country**, 11.3 percent in total persons killed in road accidents and 16.4 percent in total persons injured in road accidents. **Mumbai had the highest number of road accidents (23,468), Delhi had the highest number of deaths (1591) due to road accidents.** Accident severity in terms of percentage share of 50 Million Cities was 14.9 percent in 2015 as against 15.0 percent in 2014.
  - About 49 percent of total accidents took place on traffic junctions itself during the calendar year 2015 as against 57 percent reported during 2014.
- (Source: ROAD ACCIDENTS IN INDIA 2015: MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS)**

#### **TRENDS IN DELHI**

**Delhi being the Capital city of the Country is the focus of socio, cultural, economic and political life of the country.**

- Delhi, over the years has witnessed spectacular growth of population due to constant influx of people from neighbouring states in search of employment and business. **It has the area of 1483 square km. and has the population of around 185 lacs.** Delhi has a total road length of 33,198 lane kms.
- The city has witnessed rapid growth due to large scale commercialization, industrialization and urbanization. Each aspect of development has increased the population of the city and has created pressure on the supporting systems like housing, infrastructure and transportation. Growth in population has led to increased demand for transportation and thus to a phenomenal increase in the number of motor vehicles.
- There are over **97.04 Lakh** registered vehicles of all categories in Delhi for the year 2016. **8.77 lakhs** vehicles were **added** during the year 2016. The yearly **compounding growth of vehicular population for the year 2016 is 9.93%.**
- Private transport viz. **private cars and two wheelers constitute 94%** of all registered vehicles in Delhi. On the contrary, all categories of buses, which are major source of **public transportation, form less than 0.5%** of total vehicular population.
- **With growth of population, traffic scenario also becomes more challenging particularly with regard to accidents** and to an extent it is a reason for growing accidents.
- The heterogeneity and magnitude of vehicle population, the unpredictability of human behavior, the economic constraints, defective road designing, deficiencies in vehicles design, are some of the factors leading to road accident in Delhi. Drunken driving, over speeding, overloading, violation of traffic rules are the common causes of traffic accidents.
- This increase has manifested itself in numerous transportation problems. The traffic volume on main corridors has increased to the extent to cross the threshold carrying capacity of the roads.
- **The accidents are also linked directly to the increase in the vehicular population.** However, with the increased presence and tactical deployment of traffic staff, traffic engineering and other steps taken after in-depth analysis of causes of accidents, the current traffic management strategies/techniques have proved to be effective in reducing number of accidents.

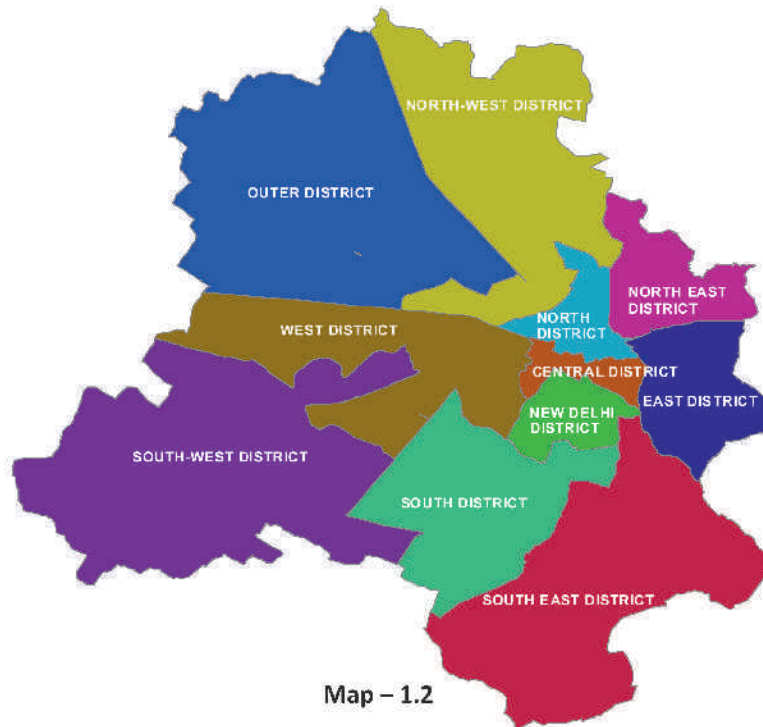
- During the year 2016 – 7375 road accidents occurred in Delhi in which 7154 people were injured and 1591 people lost their lives.
- There was a marginal decrease in number of fatal accidents (-2.1%) in Delhi for the seventh consecutive year.
- A large number of accidents involve pedestrians as most vulnerable victims. In 2016, **42.86% of the total people killed in road accidents were pedestrians. Scooter/Motorcycle riders were the second most vulnerable accident prone victims** constituting 35.9% of the total persons killed.
- **Accidents tend to increase after 8 p.m till 2 a.m on all days of week** as during these high congestion hours, commercial vehicles also start moving in Delhi, due to lifting of restrictions of no entry for them.
- **National highways and major roads of the city are more accidents prone** due to heavy movement of commercial as well as other vehicles. Most of the roads were not designed to carry this magnitude of traffic volume. As a result, traffic problems such as congestion, delays, overcrowding of buses, pollution and increased road accidents need to be tackled by the traffic managers.
- **Drunken driving is a dangerous trend, observed mostly in youngsters, which seriously endangers life and safety of commuters.** In spite of continuous prosecution and special drives against drunken driving, the number of this category of violators is not going down.

### TRAFFIC RANGES (6)

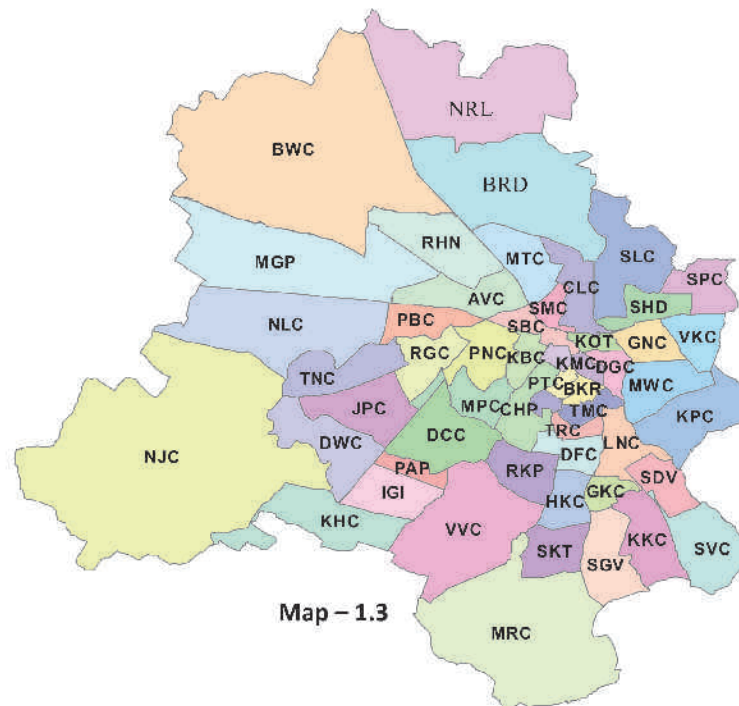


Map – 1.1

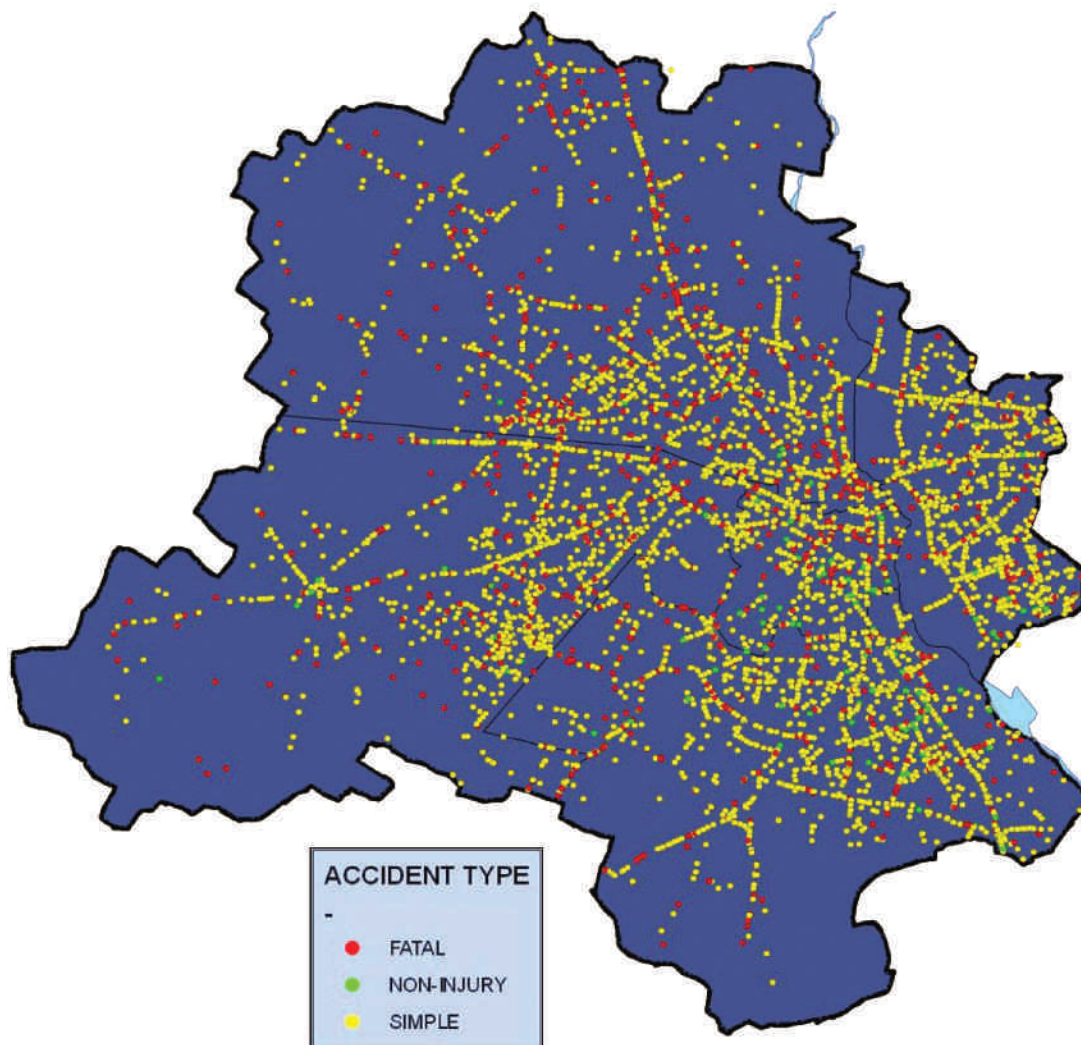
## TRAFFIC DISTRICTS (11)



## TRAFFIC CIRCLES (53)



## ROAD ACCIDENTS IN DELHI -2016



Map – 1.4