

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS

RAJYA SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO - 4284
ANSWERED ON – 01/04/2026

ELECTRONIC MONITORING DEVICES INSTALLED ON NHs

4284. DR. KANIMOZHI NVN SOMU:

Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of National Highways (NHs) that have electronic monitoring devices installed and their locations, NH-wise;
- (b) whether Government is aware that electronic monitoring on most National Highways is inadequate, leaving large stretches unmonitored, if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the policies and strategies of Government to reduce accidents on National Highways, given the inadequate electronic monitoring and high accident rates;
- (d) whether Government maintains data on accidents, deaths and injuries on National Highways; and
- (e) if so, the total number of accidents, deaths and injuries on National Highways during the last five years, NH-wise?

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS

(SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI)

(a) and (b) The Government envisages deployment of Advanced Traffic Management Systems (ATMS) with the objective of improving road safety and reducing accidents on National Highways (NHs). ATMS has provisions for various electronic enforcement devices, including AI-based Video Incident Detection and Enforcement Systems (VIDES), Automatic Number Plate Recognition (ANPR) cameras, Pan-Tilt-Zoom (PTZ) cameras and surveillance cameras, for surveillance of the National Highway (NH) stretches, which help in speedy identification of incidents (including traffic violations) on the highway stretches and effectively monitor the highways, thereby improving incident response time and road safety.

Earlier, the ATMS facilities have been implemented as part of individual NHs Projects as the cost towards ATMS was inbuilt in the civil works of highway construction. ATMS in over 19,000 km of NH length was installed as part of this, the State / Union Territory (UT) – wise details of which are at Annexure-I.

The Government has now taken up Region-wise implementation of ATMS for National roll out in all Four lane and above NHs in phased manner to have an all-integrated development of traffic management rather than project level implementation. As part of Region-wise implementation of ATMS, Government has approved installation in 531 km length and process has been initiated for approval in another 6,000 km.

(c) Government has formulated a multi-pronged strategy to address the issue of road safety based on Education, Engineering (both of roads and vehicles), Enforcement and Emergency Care. Details of various initiatives taken to address road safety issues are at Annexure-II.

In order to reduce the fatality of accident victims, Government has notified “Prime Minister - Road Accident Victims’ Hospitalisation and Assured Treatment (PM-RAHAT) Scheme” for Cashless Treatment of Road Accident Victims as per the legal mandate under Section 162 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988. Comprehensive guidelines detailing the process flow, roles and responsibilities of respective stakeholders, and the Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) for its implementation have been issued. The scheme has been launched nation-wide on 13.02.2026 after onboarding States/UTs on the digital platform except the State of West Bengal.

(d) and (e) State / UT – wise details of the number of accidents, fatalities and injuries reported on NHs during the calendar year 2020 to 2024 are at Annexures-III, IV and V respectively.

ANNEXURE-I

ANNEXURE REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) AND (b) OF RAJYA SABHA UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 4284 ANSWERED ON 01.04.2026 ASKED BY DR. KANIMOZHI NVN SOMU REGARDING ELECTRONIC MONITORING DEVICES INSTALLED ON NHS

State / Union Territory (UT) – wise details of NHs with installed ATMS facilities: -

S. No.	State / UT	NH Length with ATMS (km)
1	Andhra Pradesh	1,278
2	Bihar	581
3	Chandigarh	1,921
4	Chhattisgarh	222
5	Delhi	96
6	Gujarat	1,428
7	Haryana	544
8	Himachal Pradesh	79
9	Jammu & Kashmir	33
10	Jharkhand	159
11	Karnataka	1,190
12	Madhya Pradesh	1,670
13	Maharashtra	1,489
14	Odisha	473
15	Rajasthan	2,791
16	Tamil Nadu	1,188
17	Telangana	831
18	Uttar Pradesh	2,639
19	Uttarakhand	335
20	West Bengal	273

ANNEXURE REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PART (c) OF RAJYA SABHA UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 4284 ANSWERED ON 01.04.2026 ASKED BY DR. KANIMOZHI NVN SOMU REGARDING ELECTRONIC MONITORING DEVICES INSTALLED ON NHS

Details of various initiatives taken to address road safety issues: -

(1) Education:

- i. Administers a scheme for setting up of Institutes of Driving Training & Research (IDTRs), Regional Driving Training Centres (RDTCs) and Driving Training Centres (DTCs) at state/district level across the Country. Recently revised scheme guidelines have been issued, incorporating enhanced financial assistance and streamlined eligibility criteria for establishing Driving Training Institutes. Additionally, incentives have been introduced for setting up Automated Testing Stations (ATS) in conjunction with Driving Training Institutes (DTIs) under the Training-Testing Cluster approach.
- ii. Administers Road Safety Advocacy Scheme for raising awareness about road safety and for administering road safety programs.
- iii. Observance of National Road Safety Month every year for spreading awareness and strengthening road safety.

(2) Engineering:

2.1. Road Engineering:

- i. Road Safety Audit (RSA) of all National Highways (NHs) has been made mandatory through third party auditors/ experts at all stages i.e. design, construction, operation and maintenance etc.
- ii. High priority is accorded to identification and rectification of black spots /accident spots on NHs.
- iii. Road Safety Officer (RSO) has been designated at each Regional Office of road owning agencies to look after RSA and other road safety related works.
- iv. Administers the electronic Detailed Accident Report (e-DAR) Project to establish a central repository for reporting, management and analysis of road accidents data across the Country.
- v. Issued guidelines for the provision of signages on Expressways and National Highways to offer improved visibility and intuitive guidance to the drivers.
- vi. Provisions have been made in the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988 for failure to comply with standards for the road design, construction and maintenance, as prescribed by the Central Government from time to time.

2.2 Vehicle Engineering:

Various initiatives were undertaken to make vehicles safer, including the following:-

- i. Mandatory provision of an airbag for the passenger seated on the front seat of a vehicle, next to the driver.
- ii. Prescribed norms related to safety measures for children below four years of age, riding or being carried on a motor cycle. It also specifies use of a safety harness, crash helmet and restricts speed to 40kmph.
- iii. Mandatory provisions for fitment of following listed safety technologies: -

For M1 category vehicles:

- a. Seat Belt Reminder (SBR) for driver and co-driver.

- b. Manual Override for central locking system
- c. Over speed warning system.

For all M and N category vehicles:

- a. Reverse Parking Alert System
- iv. Mandated Anti-Lock Braking System (ABS) for certain classes of L [Motor vehicle with less than four wheels and includes a Quadricycle], M [Motor vehicles with at least four wheels used for carrying passengers] and N [Motor vehicles with at least four wheels used for carrying goods which may also carry persons in addition to goods, subject to conditions stipulated in BIS standards] categories.
- v. Mandated speed limiting function/speed limiting device in all transport vehicles, except for two wheelers, three wheelers, quadricycles, fire tenders, ambulances and police vehicles.
- vi. Published the rules for recognition, regulation and control of Automated Testing Stations, which define the procedure for fitness testing of vehicles through automated equipment and the procedure for grant of fitness certificate by ATSS. The rules have been further amended on 31.10.2022 and 14.03.2024.
- vii. Formulated the Vehicle Scrapping Policy based on incentives/dis-incentives and for creating an ecosystem to phase out old, unfit and polluting vehicles.
- viii. Formulated a Scheme to set up one model Inspection & Certification Centre in each State/UT with Central assistance for testing the fitness of vehicles through an automated system.
- ix. Published rules regarding the Bharat New Car Assessment Program (BNCAP) to introduce the concept of safety rating of passenger cars and empower consumers to take informed decisions.
- x. Published rules regarding prescribed level playing field in the area of manufacturing of buses by Original Equipment Manufacturers (OEMs) and Bus Body Builders.
- xi. Mandated vehicles, manufactured on or after 1st October, 2025, shall be fitted with an air-conditioning system for the cabin of vehicles of N2 (goods vehicle with gross vehicle weight exceeding 3.5 tonnes but not exceeding 12.0 tonnes) and N3 (goods vehicle with gross vehicle weight exceeding 12.0 tonnes) category.
- xii. Published rules for revision of standards for Safety Belt, Restraint Systems and Safety Belt Reminder to provide provisions for applicability of revised standards for safety belt assemblies, safety belt anchorages and the installation of Safety Belts and Restraint Systems, in Motor vehicles of category M, N and L7 w.e.f. 01st April, 2025. Further, the vehicles of category M1, manufactured on and after the 1st April 2025, shall meet the requirement of safety belt reminder for all front facing rear seats as per AIS-145-2018.
- xiii. Published rules for Active safety features in Medium and Heavy Duty vehicles, which provide for Braking System including Anti-lock Braking, Endurance Braking System Test for M2, M3, N1, N2, N3 and Quadricycle (effective for new models from 1st January, 2027 and for existing models from 1st October, 2027), and Advanced Driver Assistance Systems (ADAS) including Vehicle Stability Function (VSF), Lane

Departure Warning System (LDWS), Driver Drowsiness and Attention Warning Systems, Blind Spot Information Systems and Moving off Information Systems for M2, M3, N2 and N3 categories of vehicles (effective for new models from 1st October, 2027 and for existing models from 1st January, 2028).

(3) Enforcement:

- i. The Motor Vehicles (Amendment) Act, 2019 as stands implemented provides for strict penalties for ensuring compliance and enhancing deterrence for violation of traffic rules and strict enforcement through use of technology. Traffic management and enforcement is essentially in the domain of State Governments/UT Administrations. While Central Government formulates rules under the Motor Vehicle Act, 1988, the enforcement of these rules comes under the purview of State Governments/UT Administrations.
- ii. Issued rules for Electronic Monitoring and Enforcement of Road Safety. The rules specify the detailed provisions for placement of electronic enforcement devices on high risk & high density corridors on National Highways, State Highways and critical junctions cities having a population of more than one million in the country and cities under National Clean Air Programme (NCAP).
- iii. Government has issued guidelines for incentive to States for Implementation of Electronic Enforcement of Road Safety under the Scheme for Special Assistance to States for Capital Investment 2025-26 (SASCI 2025-26) with allocation of ₹ 3,000 Crore (on first come first serve basis).
- iv. On 10th June, 2024, the Government has issued an advisory to all the States and Union territories on technological interventions for ensuring compliance with Motor Vehicle Act, 1988.

(4) Emergency Care:

- i. Revised the scheme guidelines (named as Rah-Veer) for the protection of Good Samaritan, who in good faith, voluntarily and without expectation of any reward or compensation renders emergency medical or non-medical care or assistance at the scene of an accident to the victim or transports such victim to the hospital. As per the scheme, the reward for Rah-Veer has been increased to ₹ 25,000/- from ₹ 5,000/-.
- ii. Enhanced compensation of victims of Hit and Run motor accidents (from ₹ 12,500 to ₹ 50,000 for grievous hurt and from ₹ 25,000 to ₹ 2,00,000 for death).
- iii. The National Highways Authority of India has made provisions for ambulances with paramedical staff/Emergency Medical Technician/Nurse at toll plazas on the completed corridors of National Highways.
- iv. Government has notified the Cashless Treatment of Road Accident Victims Scheme, 2025 on 5th May, 2025. The detailed guidelines including process flow, stakeholder wise standard operating procedures and clearly delineated roles and responsibilities have also been notified on 4th June, 2025.

ANNEXURE-III

ANNEXURE REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PARTS (d) AND (e) OF RAJYA SABHA UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 4284 ANSWERED ON 01.04.2026 ASKED BY DR. KANIMOZHI NVN SOMU REGARDING ELECTRONIC MONITORING DEVICES INSTALLED ON NHS

State / UT – wise details of the number of accidents reported on NHs during the calendar year 2020 to 2024: -

Sl. No.	State/UT	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
1	Andhra Pradesh	7,167	8,241	8,650	8,276	8,258
2	Arunachal Pradesh	67	147	131	156	145
3	Assam	2,963	3,408	3,244	3,427	3,766
4	Bihar	4,101	4,349	4,601	4,925	4,681
5	Chhattisgarh	3,463	3,610	4,115	4,144	4,156
6	Goa	787	1,116	1,259	1,125	920
7	Gujarat	3,234	3,406	3,536	3,607	3,519
8	Haryana	3,039	3,174	3,727	3,642	3,844
9	Himachal Pradesh	1,045	1,179	1,258	1,074	1,018
10	Jharkhand	1,772	1,890	2,125	1,994	2,039
11	Karnataka	11,230	11,462	13,384	14,270	14,208
12	Kerala	6,594	8,048	17,627	10,640	9,757
13	Madhya Pradesh	9,866	11,030	13,860	14,561	13,937
14	Maharashtra	6,501	7,501	9,417	10,881	11,285
15	Manipur	273	236	313	272	210
16	Meghalaya	128	153	157	114	135
17	Mizoram	25	29	77	57	69
18	Nagaland	309	488	304	201	86
19	Odisha	3,673	4,087	4,317	4,587	4,555
20	Punjab	2,032	2,288	2,293	2,388	1,912
21	Rajasthan	5,764	6,424	7,093	7,179	7,174
22	Sikkim	37	73	74	83	56
23	Tamil Nadu	18,372	16,869	18,972	20,582	20,672
24	Telangana	6,820	7,214	7,505	8,103	8,599
25	Tripura	184	199	241	255	242
26	Uttarakhand	524	711	827	840	828
27	Uttar Pradesh	13,695	14,540	14,990	15,184	17,113
28	West Bengal	3,354	3,821	3,993	3,841	4,172
29	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	42	41	43	39	52
30	Chandigarh	15	29	29	11	13
31	Dadra & Nagar Haveli & Daman & Diu	0	0	14	3	2
32	Delhi	460	457	799	745	593
33	Jammu & Kashmir	1,512	1,899	2,378	2,342	2,120
34	Ladakh	NA	119	196	132	191
35	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0
36	Puducherry	567	587	448	497	631
Total		119,615	128,825	151,997	150,177	150,958

Note: 1. Data have been reconciled for West Bengal & Tamil Nadu for the calendar year 2020.

2. Figures of West Bengal for the year 2024 are re-casted based on the pattern of the data furnished by the State Police Department for the year 2023 and the aggregate e-DAR data of the State for the year 2024.

ANNEXURE-IV

ANNEXURE REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PARTS (d) AND (e) OF RAJYA SABHA UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 4284 ANSWERED ON 01.04.2026 ASKED BY DR. KANIMOZHI NVN SOMU REGARDING ELECTRONIC MONITORING DEVICES INSTALLED ON NHS

State / UT – wise details of the number of fatalities reported on NHs during the calendar year 2020 to 2024: -

Sl. No.	State/UT	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
1	Andhra Pradesh	2,858	3,602	3,793	3,806	4,014
2	Arunachal Pradesh	32	87	73	88	96
3	Assam	1,322	1,574	1,428	1,564	1,722
4	Bihar	3,285	3,517	3,953	4,078	4,012
5	Chhattisgarh	1,390	1,663	1,885	1,910	1,952
6	Goa	61	83	127	102	108
7	Gujarat	1,797	2,077	2,109	2,233	2,192
8	Haryana	1,663	1,766	2,038	2,033	2,052
9	Himachal Pradesh	314	425	443	365	312
10	Jharkhand	1,241	1,496	1,699	1,672	1,686
11	Karnataka	3,330	3,487	4,164	4,383	4,278
12	Kerala	887	975	1,197	1,056	940
13	Madhya Pradesh	3,022	3,389	4,025	4,476	4,644
14	Maharashtra	3,528	4,080	4,923	5,780	5,812
15	Manipur	90	77	74	51	49
16	Meghalaya	81	112	98	78	102
17	Mizoram	20	23	72	47	66
18	Nagaland	29	25	55	60	37
19	Odisha	1,781	1,933	2,043	2,180	2,358
20	Punjab	1,492	1,950	1,881	1,895	1,562
21	Rajasthan	3,320	3,829	4,156	4,172	4,285
22	Sikkim	14	23	27	24	24
23	Tamil Nadu	5,454	5,263	5,978	6,258	6,376
24	Telangana	2,620	2,735	3,010	3,058	3,066
25	Tripura	78	94	105	129	114
26	Uttarakhand	365	430	545	564	543
27	Uttar Pradesh	7,859	8,506	8,479	8,446	9,560
28	West Bengal	1,826	2,177	2,017	1,957	2,113
29	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	8	5	11	6	14
30	Chandigarh	6	21	9	4	3
31	Dadra & Nagar Haveli & Daman & Diu	0	0	9	2	1
32	Delhi	149	201	252	230	258
33	Jammu & Kashmir	258	268	259	294	271
34	Ladakh	NA	27	30	37	45
35	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0
36	Puducherry	71	87	71	74	105
Total		50,251	56,007	61,038	63,112	64,772

Note: 1. Data have been reconciled for West Bengal & Tamil Nadu for the calendar year 2020.

2. Figures of West Bengal for the year 2024 are re-casted based on the pattern of the data furnished by the State Police Department for the year 2023 and the aggregate e-DAR data of the State for the year 2024.

ANNEXURE-V

ANNEXURE REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PARTS (d) AND (e) OF RAJYA SABHA UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 4284 ANSWERED ON 01.04.2026 ASKED BY DR. KANIMOZHI NVN SOMU REGARDING ELECTRONIC MONITORING DEVICES INSTALLED ON NHS

State / UT – wise details of the number of injuries reported on NHs during the calendar year 2020 to 2024: -

Sl. No.	State/UT	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
1	Andhra Pradesh	7,215	8,323	8,890	8,507	8,603
2	Arunachal Pradesh	83	150	106	144	102
3	Assam	2,369	2,631	2,541	2,770	3,446
4	Bihar	3,540	3,534	3,063	2,901	3,167
5	Chhattisgarh	3,075	2,906	3,400	3,539	3,323
6	Goa	262	228	327	345	257
7	Gujarat	2,760	2,781	3,228	3,049	3,130
8	Haryana	2,387	2,514	3,197	2,835	2,866
9	Himachal Pradesh	1,592	1,645	1,983	1,581	1,563
10	Jharkhand	1,230	1,138	1,410	1,252	1,185
11	Karnataka	13,131	13,229	16,337	17,360	18,020
12	Kerala	7,354	8,984	17,799	12,105	11,060
13	Madhya Pradesh	9,714	10,468	13,911	14,393	13,922
14	Maharashtra	5,253	5,901	8,174	9,474	9,723
15	Manipur	401	320	466	462	338
16	Meghalaya	160	175	204	109	107
17	Mizoram	26	27	59	47	69
18	Nagaland	168	240	192	160	132
19	Odisha	3,421	3,520	3,746	3,997	4,257
20	Punjab	974	1,100	1,172	1,315	1,171
21	Rajasthan	5,096	6,065	6,924	6,955	6,809
22	Sikkim	61	110	166	146	110
23	Tamil Nadu	17,635	17,596	21,138	23,575	23,292
24	Telangana	6,649	6,916	6,949	7,116	7,876
25	Tripura	182	207	224	252	282
26	Uttarakhand	402	546	908	749	730
27	Uttar Pradesh	8,986	9,512	10,195	10,464	12,677
28	West Bengal	3,259	3,570	3,927	3,570	3,868
29	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	55	44	39	38	73
30	Chandigarh	12	21	21	11	12
31	Dadra & Nagar Haveli & Daman & Diu	0	0	13	3	2
32	Delhi	386	427	717	657	508
33	Jammu & Kashmir	1,740	2,175	2,319	2,456	2,270
34	Ladakh		119	179	192	239
35	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0
36	Puducherry	509	643	428	502	679
Total		110,087	117,765	144,352	143,031	145,868

Note: 1. Data have been reconciled for West Bengal & Tamil Nadu for the calendar year 2020.

2. Figures of West Bengal for the year 2024 are re-casted based on the pattern of the data furnished by the State Police Department for the year 2023 and the aggregate e-DAR data of the State for the year 2024.
