

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS
RAJYA SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO- 2013
ANSWERED ON - 05/08/2026

ROAD SAFETY MEASURES ON NATIONAL HIGHWAYS

2013. SHRI BABUBHAI JESANGBHAI DESAI:

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

- (a) whether Government has identified accident-prone locations on National Highways across the country and if so, State-wise details thereof, along with the corrective measures undertaken to eliminate such black spots during the last three years;
- (b) the details of trauma care centres, ambulance services and emergency medical response facilities established or strengthened on National Highways including the norms prescribed for their availability; and
- (c) whether Government has intensified enforcement against overloaded vehicles on National Highways, if so, the details of weigh-in-motion stations, enforcement drives conducted, vehicles penalised, penalties imposed and measures taken to curb overloading and improve road safety during the last three years?

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS

(SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI)

(a) Certain continuous stretches on National Highways (NHs) have been identified qualifying the criteria of black spots i.e. locations with occurrence of certain number of accidents involving fatalities and grievous injuries. These stretches have been identified on real-time basis through AI based tools developed by Indian Institute of Technology (IIT), Kanpur. Based on the available accident data from Electronic Detailed Accident Report (e-DAR) for the period 2023–2025, 6,358 Black spot corridors have been identified. The State-wise details are annexed.

Rectification of black spots is a continuous process. Short-term measures for immediate rectification of black corridors include road markings, signages, crash barriers, road studs, delineators, closure of unauthorized median openings, traffic calming measures, highway lighting etc. Long-term measures for rectification of black corridors like improvement of road geometrics, junction improvements, spot widening of carriageway, construction of underpasses/overpasses, etc. are also taken as permanent rectification measures as per site

requirement. Long term rectification works involve pre-construction activities such as land acquisition, forest clearance & utility shifting which takes significant time.

(b) During 11th Five-Year Plan and 12th Five-Year Plan under the “National Programme for Prevention & Management of Trauma and Burn Injuries” (NPPMT&BI), total 196 Trauma Care Facilities (TCFs) were sanctioned in Government Hospitals/ Medical Colleges across the country.

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.

(c) State/UT Governments/Transport Departments are empowered to take enforcement action against overloaded vehicles on National Highways in accordance with the provisions of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988.

ANNEXURE

ANNEXURE REFERRED IN REPLY TO PART (a) OF RAJYA SABHA UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2013 FOR 05.08.2026 ASKED BY SHRI BABUBHAI JESANGBHAI DESAI REGARDING ROAD SAFETY MEASURES ON NATIONAL HIGHWAYS.

State/UT	Number of Black Corridors
Andhra Pradesh	384
Arunachal Pradesh	1
Assam	331
Bihar	174
Chhattisgarh	99
Delhi	23
Goa	7
Gujarat, Daman and Diu and Dadra and Nagar Haveli	182
Haryana	210
Himachal Pradesh	11
Jammu and Kashmir	73
Jharkhand	74
Karnataka	607
Kerala	386
Ladakh	1
Madhya Pradesh	298
Maharashtra	477
Manipur	17
Meghalaya	3
Nagaland	4
Odisha	194
Puducherry	3
Punjab	31
Rajasthan	352
Sikkim	2
Tamil Nadu	958
Telangana	347
Tripura	7
Uttar Pradesh	671
Uttarakhand	49
West Bengal	382
Grand Total	6358
