

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS

RAJYA SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO - 2820
ANSWERED ON - 12/08/2026

VARIATION IN ROAD ACCIDENT DEATH FIGURES

2820. PROF. MANOJ KUMAR JHA:

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

- (a) whether Government has taken note that three official reports published in 2026, namely the Ministry's Road Accidents in India 2024, NCRB's Accidental Deaths and Suicides in India 2024, and NCRB's Crime in India 2024, which provides different figures for road deaths in the same year, with a variation of nearly 6,000 lives;
- (b) the reasons for such variation and the steps taken to reconcile these figures; and
- (c) whether Government proposes to establish a unified and independently verified national road-crash database?

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS

(SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI)

(a) and (b) The Government in Ministry of Road Transport and Highways publishes the 'Road Accidents in India' based on road accident data received from the States and Union Territories (UTs). Further, the National Crime Records Bureau publishes the reports namely 'Crime in India' and 'Accidental Deaths & Suicide in India (ADSI)', which also covers road accident deaths. As per the publication 'Road Accidents in India', the total number of fatalities due to road accidents during 2024 was 1,77,175. In comparison, the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) has reported 1,75,142 road accident deaths in the report 'Accidental Deaths and Suicides in India' for the same period. Further, the report 'Crime in India' published by NCRB reports 1,62,500 deaths on account of 'deaths due to negligence relating to road accident'.

The minor variation may be attributed to differences in the methodologies adopted by certain States/Union Territories, such as reporting through the Police Departments and the State Crime Records Bureaus (SCRBs). 'Crime in India' covers only those road accident deaths that are registered under the relevant provisions of the Indian Penal Code or Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita and since every road accident need not involve a violation of penal law, its coverage is narrower and the figures may consequently be lower. The National Crime Records Bureau has informed that the data reflected in 'Accidental Deaths and Suicides in India' also covers self caused accidental road deaths.

However, the Central Government is in coordination with the States/UTs to improve data quality, consistency and harmonization in road accident reporting.

(c) The Government has already established a unified national road-crash database through the Electronic Detailed Accident Report (eDAR) portal (erstwhile Integrated Road Accident Database – iRAD). The eDAR platform serves as a central repository for reporting, management and analysis of

road accident data across the country. The system is integrated with various IT platforms, including VAHAN, Sarathi, PM Gati Shakti, Data Lake of National Highways Authority of India and the Transaction Management System (TMS) of the National Health Authority. The data captured through eDAR is entered and verified by the concerned stakeholders, including Police, Transport Department, Health Department, Road Owning Agencies and Insurance Companies, as per their respective roles in the accident reporting process.

The unified database facilitates evidence-based policy formulation, identification of accident-prone locations (black spots), monitoring of road safety interventions and strategic decision-making by the Central and State Governments.
