

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS**

**LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2755
ANSWERED ON 22ND DECEMBER, 2022**

ELECTRONIC MONITORING SYSTEM ON NHS

2755. SHRI RAJ KUMAR CHAHAR:

Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS

सड़क परिवहन और राजमार्ग मंत्री

be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government is aware that overspeeding is the major reason for road accidents and it can be curbed by electronic monitoring and follow up challans and if so, the reaction of the Government in this regard;**
- (b) the present status of electronic monitoring system on the National Highways (NHs);**
- (c) the initiatives taken by the Government for electronic monitoring of NHs and time frame for ensuring full compliance of the legal requirements of the Motor Vehicle Act in this regard; and**
- (d) the number of traffic personnel in the country as required against the total length of NHs?**

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS

(SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI)

(a) to (d) Based on the FIR data received from various States/UTs, the yearly analysis are carried out by Transport Research Wing of this Ministry. Road accident deaths occur due to multiple causes such as over speeding, use of Mobile phone, drunken driving/consumption of alcohol / drug, overloaded Vehicle, vehicular condition, poor light condition, jumping red light, overtaking, neglect of civic bodies, weather condition, fault of driver, driving on wrong side, defect in road condition, defect in condition of motor vehicle, fault of cyclist, fault of pedestrian etc.

The role of Central Government is to notify the regulations under the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988 and Central Motor Vehicles Rules, 1989. Further, the responsibility of implementation of the regulations as framed by the Central Government lies with the States/UTs.

For Electronic Monitoring, Ministry has inserted new Section 136A “Electronic monitoring and enforcement of road safety” as per Motor Vehicles (Amendment) Act, 2019.

Ministry has notified rules for Electronic Monitoring and Enforcement of Road Safety vide G.S.R. 575(E) dated 11th August, 2021. The rules specify the detailed provisions for placement of electronic enforcement devices (speed camera, closed-circuit television camera, speed gun, body wearable camera, dashboard camera, Automatic Number Plate Recognition (ANPR), weigh in machine (WIM) and any such other technology specified by the State Government). State Governments shall ensure that appropriate electronic enforcement devices are placed at high-risk and high-density corridors on National Highways and State Highways, and at critical junctions at least in major cities with more than one million population (as per data available based on Million Plus Urban Agglomerations or Cities: census of India 2011 or as per the latest census) including the 132 non-attainment cities (under National Clean Air Programme), and the electronic enforcement device shall be placed in such a manner so as not to cause any obstruction, line -of-sight issues or interruption in traffic flow.

Provision of Advanced Traffic Management System (ATMS) is envisaged in high traffic density corridors which has provisions for CCTV/PTZ cameras, Variable message signs, Vehicle Actuated Speed Display System, Automatic Traffic Counter cum Classifier and Video Incident Detection System, which help in speedy identification of incidents and effective training on the highway stretches, thereby improving the response time of the on-site assistance. The Provision of ATMS has been included in the latest tenders of majority of 4/6 laning projects of National Highways Authority of India. Presently fully functional ATMS system is available on Eastern Peripheral Expressway and Delhi Meerut Expressway.

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