

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

**LOK SABHA  
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2932  
ANSWERED ON 12<sup>TH</sup> DECEMBER, 2024  
TRAFFIC JAMS AND ROAD ACCIDENTS**

**2932. SHRI UJJWAL RAMAN SINGH:**

**Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS**

सड़क परिवहन और राजमार्ग मंत्री

**be pleased to state:**

- (a) whether it is a fact that there has been a huge increase in the number of road accidents in the country in 2023-24 when compared to 2022-23, if so, the details thereof, State-wise;
- (b) the concrete efforts being made by the Government to tackle the issues of traffic jams, pressure horns and lack of awareness among people regarding traffic rules which are the main reasons for road accidents; and
- (c) whether the Government proposes to incorporate traffic rules as a subject in the curriculum so as to inculcate this knowledge in students from an early age, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

**ANSWER**

**THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS**

**(SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI)**

(a) The Central Government publishes report on “Road Accidents in India” annually based on data received from States/ UTs. As per the report for the year 2022, total number of road accidents in the country from year 2018 to 2022 is given in the table below : -

Year	No. of Road accidents
2018	4,70,403
2019	4,56,959
2020*	3,72,181
2021*	4,12,432
2022	4,61,312

*\* - Covid affected year*

State-wise total number of road accidents in the country from year 2018 to 2022 are detailed as per Annexure.

**(b) 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.**

**Further, Section 67 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988 confers power to States to control road transport including issuance of guidelines/notifications and development of schemes for reducing traffic congestion. Section 117 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988 confers power to State Governments to determine suitable locations for parking places and halting stations while giving primacy to the safety of road users and free flow of traffic.**

**The Motor Vehicles (Amendment) Act, 2019 provides for electronic monitoring and enforcement of road safety on National Highways, State Highways, roads or in any urban city within a state which has a population up to such limits as may be prescribed by the Central Government. Accordingly, Government has published rules in August 2021 for Electronic Monitoring and Enforcement of Road Safety at high-risk and high-density corridors on National Highways, State Highways and at critical junctions in Million plus cities and cities under National Clean Air Programme (NCAP) in the Country.**

**In new NH projects on high density and high speed corridors of NHAI, installation of Advanced Traffic Management System (ATMS) is generally a part of the project. Further, ATMS is also implemented as standalone projects in already constructed important corridors.**

**Government in Ministry of Road Transport & Highways conducts awareness campaigns through road safety advocacy, social media etc. to promote road safety. National Road Safety Month is also observed annually to create road safety awareness.**

**(c) Government has taken up the matter of incorporation of Road Safety Education in the school curriculum in the textbooks of NCERT with the Department of School Education & Literacy, Ministry of Education.**

**ANNEXURE REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PART (a) OF LOK SABHA UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2932 ANSWERED ON 12<sup>TH</sup> DECEMBER, 2024 ASKED BY SHRI UJJWAL RAMAN SINGH REGARDING TRAFFIC JAMS AND ROAD ACCIDENTS.**

<b>State-wise details of Road Accidents for the Calendar Year 2018-2022</b>						
<b>S. No.</b>	<b>States/UTs</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>2019</b>	<b>2020</b>	<b>2021</b>	<b>2022</b>
1	Andhra Pradesh	24,475	21,992	19,509	21,556	21,249
2	Arunachal Pradesh	277	237	134	283	227
3	Assam	8,248	8,350	6,595	7,411	7,023
4	Bihar	9,600	10,007	8,639	9,553	10,801
5	Chhattisgarh	13,864	13,899	11,656	12,375	13,279
6	Goa	3,709	3,440	2,375	2,849	3,011
7	Gujarat	18,769	17,046	13,398	15,186	15,751
8	Haryana	11,238	10,944	9,431	9,933	10,429
9	Himachal Pradesh	3,110	2,873	2,239	2,404	2,597
10	Jharkhand	5,394	5,217	4,405	4,728	5,175
11	Karnataka	41,707	40,658	34,178	34,647	39,762
12	Kerala	40,181	41,111	27,877	33,296	43,910
13	Madhya Pradesh	51,397	50,669	45,266	48,877	54,432
14	Maharashtra	35,717	32,925	24,971	29,477	33,383
15	Manipur	601	672	432	366	508
16	Meghalaya	399	482	214	245	246
17	Mizoram	53	62	53	69	133
18	Nagaland	430	358	500	746	489
19	Odisha	11,262	11,064	9,817	10,983	11,663
20	Punjab	6,428	6,348	5,203	5,871	6,138
21	Rajasthan	21,743	23,480	19,114	20,951	23,614
22	Sikkim	180	162	138	155	211
23	Tamil Nadu	67,279	62,685	49,844	55,682	64,105
24	Telangana	22,230	21,570	19,172	21,315	21,619
25	Tripura	552	655	466	479	575
26	Uttarakhand	1,468	1,352	1,041	1,405	1,674
27	Uttar Pradesh	42,568	42,572	34,243	37,729	41,746
28	West Bengal	12,705	12,658	10,863	11,937	13,686
29	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	254	230	141	115	141
30	Chandigarh	316	305	159	208	237
31	Dadra & Nagar Haveli *	80	68	100	140	196
32	Daman & Diu	76	69			
33	Delhi	6,515	5,610	4,178	4,720	5,652
34	Jammu & Kashmir \$	5,978	5,796	4,860	5,452	6,092
35	Ladakh				236	374
36	Lakshadweep	3	1	1	4	3
37	Puducherry	1,597	1,392	969	1,049	1,181
<b>Total (All India)</b>		<b>4,70,403</b>	<b>4,56,959</b>	<b>3,72,181</b>	<b>4,12,432</b>	<b>4,61,312</b>

**Note: \* Includes data of Daman & Diu for the Year 2020 to 2022.**

**\$ Includes data of Ladakh for the Year 2018 to 2020.**